





## Nixon Sends Pentagon Study, Still Top-Secret, to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

the President also decided voluntarily to send to Congress a classified study made in 1965 of the Gulf of Tonkin incident, a report previously kept from Senate and House committees. The 1964 Tonkin Gulf incident—an attack by North Vietnamese PT boats on U.S. destroyers—was used by President Johnson as the basis for winning a congressional resolution supporting a virtually unlimited presidential action in Vietnam.

### Directive to Laird

Mr. Ziegler said the President had directed Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird to confer with leaders of both houses on methods of guarding the documents' secret classification. This classification, said Ziegler, was maintained, at least pending outcome of an urgent Pentagon review being conducted at the President's behest.

The documents were to be sent to the Capitol from the Pentagon later today, under guard. Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., directed that the House copy be deposited with the Armed Services Committee. The Senate copy, said Ziegler, would be sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but Sen. J. William Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee has demanded jurisdiction.

Mr. Ziegler's announcement earlier today followed an hour-long breakfast meeting between the President and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont. Mr. Nixon, who Mr. Ziegler said had decided over the weekend to release the documents, informed Sen. Mansfield of his decision.

### Congressmen See

Shortly before the White House announcement, Reps. Ogden R. Reid, R., N.Y., and John E. Moss, D., Calif., brought suit in Federal Court here against Secretary Laird in an effort to force release of the secret study.

Counsel for the congressmen said that the suit was based on the Freedom of Information Act, which requires that the govern-

ment justify withholding documents from the people.

Reps. Reid and Moss are members of the House Freedom of Information subcommittee, which today opened hearings into the mushrooming struggle between the government and the press over publication of the secret material.

The first witness was Arthur J. Goldberg, who was a justice on the Supreme Court from 1965 to 1968 and later became the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Goldberg testified that he had never seen the Pentagon study, but added: "All should agree—including all government officials involved, the public and the press—that it would be far better for our country that the whole story be told."

Rep. Paul M. McCloskey, R., Calif., a leading critic of the war, is also scheduled to testify. In advance, he has said he is willing to give the committee material he said he received from Daniel Ellsberg, a former Pentagon aide who participated in preparing the huge study of the Vietnam war. Mr. Ellsberg was named last week by former New York Times reporter Sidney Zion as the man who had leaked the secret documents to The New York Times.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., announced today that a Senate Judiciary subcommittee will hold hearings next month on the power of the President and other high officials to withhold documents from Congress.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., the former Vice-President, said that he will offer a bill to set up a permanent joint congressional committee on national security to deal with classification matters.

In disclosing the President's decision to yield the papers to Congress, Mr. Ziegler included a disclaimer: "Since the documents relate primarily to the Johnson and Kennedy periods, President Nixon pointed out that he is not in a position to vouch for their accuracy or their completeness."

Mr. Ziegler added: "President Nixon told Sen. Mansfield that the unauthorized publications of portions of the

## Nixon Ordered Declassification Review Jan. 15

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The White House said yesterday that President Nixon had issued a directive on Jan. 15 calling for a review of the government's classification procedures to make more information available to the American public.

It called for broader and speedier declassification procedures and a continuing review of this process, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Ordinarily, Mr. Ziegler said, such presidential directives to the National Security Council are not made public but it was deemed appropriate to do so now because of the situation that has developed over the publication of the Pentagon study papers and the resulting widespread public interest in it.

document created a situation in which Congress would necessarily be making judgments in this matter on the basis of incomplete data which could give a distorted impression of the report's contents. For that reason, the President feels that it is only fair to Congress and to persons mentioned in the documents, that the full report be made available.

"Despite the publication of some portions of the documents, they will retain their top-secret classification pending completion of the declassification review and will be made available to the Congress on the understanding that they will be subject to existing congressional rules and regulations covering the handling of classified material."

"President Nixon reiterated to Sen. Mansfield that his primary and continuing concern has been to protect the security of government documents in cases where disclosure could harm the national security or impair negotiations with other nations."

"President Nixon also emphasized that the decision to offer the documents to the Congress does not represent a change of policy but merely reflects the special circumstances created by the recent unauthorized disclosures."

## Court Lifts Portion of Ban On N.Y. Times Vietnam Series

(Continued from Page 1)

certain of the documents would threaten "such grave and immediate danger to the security of the United States as to warrant their publication being enjoined."

The minority in the court favored a complete lifting of the ban.

Though the partial lifting is effective Friday, it was not immediately clear if The Times could resume publication of some of its series in Friday's paper, or even by Saturday.

Several Times executives said

after the ruling that they were "totally confused" about which parts were available to them. Just what happened at the appeals court conference remained a mystery, since the sessions were secret. The court said that the ban would be vacated Friday "except as to those items which have been specified in the special appendix."

The new hearings would again be before District Court Judge Murray I. Gurfein, who ruled in the Times' favor Saturday. He said then that publication could not be enjoined because the articles were only embarrassing to the government, not damaging to national interests.

However, the appeals court overturned his ruling and continued the ban on publication pending its decision.

### Review Possible

At today's appellate hearing, U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr. said the government was ready to review the secret 47-volume Pentagon study and to declassify portions within 45 days.

In the Globe case, Judge Julian, ruling on a motion filed by the Globe, said that the newspaper could place its Pentagon documents in a bank safe deposit vault with access limited to the assistant to the editor of the Globe and the paper's attorney. The Justice Department agreed to this.

Yesterday, Judge Julian had gone beyond the action of the courts in New York and Washington by ordering that all "documents and any copies, excerpts, duplications or other tangible evidence of such documents" be surrendered to the court.

In response to another motion filed by the Globe's lawyer, the judge refused to lift an order restraining the newspaper from printing any further unpublished information from the documents, which it might receive from news services or other newspapers.

## Leaks Foil Court Bans

(Continued from Page 1)

material. The government's only remedy against the newspaper, the judge said, was prosecution after the fact (if the act was illegal) rather than censorship before the fact.

But the government has appealed these rulings, and this fundamental test of a newspaper's First Amendment rights may be settled by the Supreme Court. The implications are serious and the outcome uncertain.

Wholly aside from this constitutional struggle, an administrative official noted yesterday, is the relatively simple question of solving what the Justice Department has alleged was the theft and distribution of highly classified government property.

And he said that the possible prosecution of newspaper reporters and executives under the espionage and censorship statutes for receiving and publishing state secrets has not been foreclosed.

Whether the staggered leakage simply evolved or was the premeditated plan of an individual or a group of anti-war critics acting in concert has not been disclosed.

© Los Angeles Times

## Key Role in Diem Ouster Laid To Kennedy Administration

(Continued from Page 1)

ber, noted that he had resigned as assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs in 1964, after a year's dispute with President Johnson.

The Sun-Times said today that, despite the Kennedy administration's disclaimer of involvement in the anti-Diem coup, President Kennedy and his leading advisers were intimately involved in the maneuvering that led to Diem's downfall and death.

The documents show, the paper said, that President Kennedy decided at a National Security Council meeting on Sept. 17, 1960, to put "escalatory pressure" on Diem to get rid of his brother, Nhu, the chief of the secret police. The National Security Council decided to send Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor on a fact-finding mission to Vietnam, the Sun-Times said.

They reported back on Oct. 2 and from that point, the paper said, the documents indicate that there was a growing consensus at the top of the administration that it would not be possible to get rid of Nhu without also getting rid of Diem.

The Sun-Times said the documents show that Mr. Ellsberg

urged bringing all of Diem's family under the control of the coup group.

"We should warn the coup group," Mr. Ellsberg wrote in the Aug. 30 memo, "to press any military advantage it gains to its logical conclusion without stopping to negotiate."

"Battle to the End"

The Sun-Times said Mr. Ellsberg, then secretary of state Dean Rusk, said that if Diem chose to make a last stand at the presidential palace, "to encourage the coup group to fight the battle to the end and to destroy the palace if necessary to gain victory."

"Unconditional surrender should be the terms for the Ngo family," the paper quotes the memo. "Diem should be treated as the generals wish."

Mr. Ellsberg's memo recommended that if Diem chose to leave the country with his family, the United States provide him with a plane—but only if Diem agreed to go to France or another European country.

"Under no circumstances," said the memo, "should the Nhus be permitted to remain in Southeast Asia in close proximity to Vietnam because of the plots they will try to mount to regain power."

## Catholic Church in Poland Given Ex-German Buildings

(Continued from Page 1)

socialist system is not a temporary phenomenon, but at the same time it is also realized that Catholicism in Poland is not temporary either.

Other statements indicated, meanwhile, that the state is asking for a return gesture from the church: A statement by the Vatican recognizing Poland's right to the former German territory.

Apostolic Administrator

Polish priests have been operating in the western lands since the war, but they are designated apostolic administrators by the Vatican. Diocesan boundaries remain those of the prewar period. James Makowski, a Polish Catholic layman and editor, said during the debate, for example, that the coastal city of Słupsk,

formerly Słupsk in prewar Poland, remained part of the Berlin Diocese as far as the Vatican is concerned even though it is 75 miles inside Poland now.

The Vatican has maintained that it cannot recognize territorial changes while they remain a subject of political dispute. Poland and West Germany reached agreement on the issue of the western lands last November but the treaty remains unratified largely because of outstanding East-West issues, notably the Berlin question.

Polish churchmen speaking in the Sejm indicated during the debate that their major unfilled demand now is authorization to build new churches. Mr. Makowski acknowledged that 19 permits for new churches had been granted since Mr. Giersek took over, compared to one in many preceding years, but that many more churches were needed.

The Polish Roman Catholic Church, which claims allegiance of more than 90 percent of the population, has been seeking Vatican recognition of the western lands no less strenuously than the Communist leadership.

Polish government and party leaders have opened dialogue both with the Vatican and with the Polish Primacy, Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, in recent months. There has also been talk of a papal visit once Vatican recognition of the former German lands is established.

Wally Findlay  
Galleries International  
new york - chicago - paris - london - 2 avenue Matignon - Paris 8

simbari  
paintings and sculpture  
first paris exhibition of  
July's celebrated artist  
June 4 - 20

Specializing in french masters  
Impressionists,  
Post-Impressionists, Fauves  
Exclusive representatives for  
twenty world famous artists  
including: Arna, Ardissone,  
Cajigas, Kluge, Le Pho, Maki,  
Michelet-Henry, Sabire, Viodes  
tel. 222.7274  
10 rue de la Harpe, Monday to Saturday

FAUCHON  
36 Place de la Madeleine - Paris  
at the Madeleine  
LEMON PIE  
at the Bouillottes  
Only the best perfumes  
at the best discounts



BRITISH PRESS—A montage of some of London's newspapers following successful completion of EEC talks.

## British Divided in Reaction To Common Market Accord

LONDON, June 23 (Reuters).

Mingled praise and protest greeted Britain's Common Market team today as the struggle for a larger Europe moved from Luxembourg to London.

British negotiator Geoffrey Rippon will report to the House of Commons tomorrow on the Luxembourg negotiations, in effect launching a summer offensive to rally a reluctant British public on the European issue.

He was coming back as a government hero, with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home making a special trip to meet him at London Airport.

But cries of "sell-out" from opponents of the Common Market promised prolonged skirmishing in what newspapers were billing as a new battle of Britain. In one swift reaction to the Luxembourg decisions, leaders of the opposition Labour party decided at a meeting today to hold a special conference on the Common Market on a July date to be selected at a further gathering next week.

Rebuff to Wilson

The decision was viewed as a rebuff to party leader Harold Wilson. Opinion in Labour ranks for or against the Common Market is balanced on a knife edge and Mr. Wilson had hoped to postpone a conference until the autumn.

Opinion polls have shown a majority of Britons oppose entry—but that a comparable majority expect it will come about despite widespread opposition. A leading Conservative critic, Enoch Powell, said today that public opinion will defeat the Common Market bid.

"The battle for the minds of the British people is well and truly on," said Mrs. Anne Kerr, a former Labour parliamentarian who strongly opposes the market.

Hailed in Press

British newspapers hailed the Luxembourg decisions as a historic moment in the nation's life and looked forward to the beginning of a great debate at home. "Britain is moving into a period when it must take its own important political decision since the war," said the Guardian, a Liberal supporter of British entry.

Abroad, most reaction was favorable. West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who referred to the negotiations during a parliamentary debate, declared, "This government has played its part in overcoming the West European stagnation and, despite all the pessimism, we shall achieve further progress."

Premier Emilio Colombo of Italy said great prospects for the future of Europe have been opened up. He described the Luxembourg agreement as the crowning achievement of a very constructive period of European history.

"We must construct a Europe with its own originality and political weight in the world," he said. "We must make it into a great modern democracy."

Memor. Other Benefits

In Paris, Jean Monnet, 82, head of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe and considered by many Europeans as the father of postwar European unity, said an enlarged European community will be able, with the United States and the Soviet Union, "to organize peace under conditions which none of our countries could achieve separately."

He said he is convinced that the efforts of the enlarged community "will bring to all Europeans in the years to come, better living conditions, not only material ones, and will give them the feeling of a growing solidarity."

In Geneva, the nine-nation European Free Trade Association today welcomed the agreement and expressed hope that trade agreements between the EEC and

other EFTA countries can come into force at the same time as Britain's entry.

In Tokyo, Foreign Ministry officials said they believe Australia and New Zealand will turn increasingly to Japan as a market for their agricultural products after Britain joins the European Common Market.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Japan will have to change its trade policies toward the EEC swiftly and drastically when the community is enlarged.

Russian View

MOSCOW, June 23 (UPI)—Britain made big concessions on a whole number of questions, the British "monopolies," which have long wanted to get into the European Economic Community in the "hope of increasing the marketing of their output in the European market," have finally reached their cherished goal.

"But this agreement contradicts the interests of broad segments of the British population, for whom joining the Six means only a further growth of the cost of living in the country."

Yesterday the commun-

offered reductions to 66 after five years, only to be rejected by Britain's proposed percent for the New Zealand. As Schumann's account, the 71 percent French delegation, the open to the British to the other main problem, ing, and accept the comm offer of 8.5 percent in 1 year of membership. The lock was broken.

## U.S. Confident of Fair Vote In Saigon Despite New La

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, June 23 (UPI)—President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam today signed a law to restrict the number of opponents he will face in this year's presidential election.

American officials, who previously worried that the law's stringent rules would eliminate all opposition to Mr. Thieu, are now confident that he will face Gen. Duong Van Minh and a Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky are now trying to meet the law's requirements by getting the endorsement of either 40 legislators from the National Assembly or 100 members of the elected provincial or city councils.

Gen. Minh has not yet formally announced his candidacy, but he is expected to have little trouble in gathering the required signatures among the legislators. Mr. Ky, who says he will run, is standing out the competition.

The possibility that Mr. Thieu's name would be the only one on the ballot because of major concern to American officials here after the law was passed at the president's insistence on June 3.

Banker Meets With

Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker quickly met with Mr. Ky and with Gen. Minh to express the interest of the United States in this election here and to determine whether they would run. It was the first such private meeting between Mr. Bunker and Gen. Minh, who called the law unconstitutional.

Mr. Bunker apparently received assurances from both men that they could meet the law's requirements, if he had found otherwise, observers here believe, the United States would have tried to exert pressure on Mr. Thieu to ease the law's conditions for candidacy.

Informed sources said today that Mr. Thieu, aware of U.S. apprehension, also sought to assure Mr. Bunker that the South Vietnamese would have a choice on the ballots on election day, Oct. 3. The president's aides calculate that Gen. Minh already has support from more than 40 legislators and that Mr. Ky has won the backing of some 90 congressmen, about ten short of the requirement.

Under the conditions of the law, presidential hopefuls must file the endorsements of legislators or congressmen by Aug. 3. Mr.

## Britain, EEC In Accord on Membership

### Rippon Sees 'Historic Day' for Europeans

(Continued from Page 1)

would try to take credit for success of this round, for after all, had been great responsible for the failure of a first round nine years ago. Other members of the Six have started Britain in the Foreign Minister Pierre's said today, "We always thought Britain would enter the mummy. She had her seat at the start."

French President Georges Pompidou at today's cabinet in Paris underlined his own when he said that it was a historic meeting in 1958. "France agreed to the open negotiations with Britain positive spirit."

He hailed today as "an historic date in our history as history of Europe."

Talks With

At the press conference morning, Mr. Schumann said the success was due to "a will" on both sides. On occasions during the past few political will ran up against subjective and practical problems as the level of negotiations with Britain positive spirit.

The Heath-Pompidou last month showed that both France and Britain had agreed to all of this. Shortly before meeting, a solution had found to take care of Co. wealth sugar exporters, the summit an identity of local interests was announced and sterling was removed today.

Which left New Zealand the financial contribution today.

The final agreement on Zealand final exports to at 71 percent of their value after five years, giving Zealand time to diversify new markets. Mr. Marshall told was "not a as we asked for and he get," but he said he was a "it was the best which could in the circumstances for us."

Yesterday the commun offered reductions to 66 after five years, only to be rejected by Britain's proposed percent for the New Zealand. As Schumann's account, the 71 percent French delegation, the open to the British to the other main problem, ing, and accept the comm offer of 8.5 percent in 1 year of membership. The lock was broken.

Mr. Thieu, who created pressure on the National Assembly to pass the law, wanted to restrict the number of possible contenders for the presidency.

By submitting far more than he needs, Mr. Thieu would thereby seek a "psychological" advantage. Mr. Thieu's side, the vice-president, submit roughly the same support from the public while Gen. Minh will win with the minimum from the legislators.

The sides have said the Minh and Mr. Ky work that arrangement because they both need it if they are for endorsements in the Assembly and the local.

Mr. Thieu, who created pressure on the National Assembly to pass the law, wanted to restrict the number of possible contenders for the presidency.

By submitting far more than he needs, Mr. Thieu would thereby seek a "psychological" advantage. Mr. Thieu's side, the vice-president, submit roughly the same support from the public while Gen. Minh will win with the minimum from the legislators.

The sides have said the Minh and Mr. Ky work that arrangement because they both need it if they are for endorsements in the Assembly and the local.

Mr. Thieu, who created pressure on the National Assembly to pass the law, wanted to restrict the number of possible contenders for the presidency.

## WEATHER

ALGERIA	19 66 Partly
ANKARA	17 62 Partly
ATHENS	22 68 Partly
BELGRADE	22 68 Partly
BELMONT	14 57 Partly
BRUSSELS	16 61 Partly
BUDAPEST	18 63 Partly
CASABLANCA	22 67 Partly
COPENHAGEN	14 57 Partly
DUBLIN	16 61 Partly
FRANKFURT	14 57 Partly
GENEVA	14 57 Partly
HELSINKI	14 57 Partly
LAS PALMAS	17 62 Partly
LONDON	21 70 Cloudy
LUXEMBOURG	14 57 Partly
MADRID	16 61 Partly
MILAN	14 57 Partly
MOSCOW	17 62 Partly
MUNICH	14 57 Partly
NICE	22 68 Partly
OSLO	20 66 Partly
PARIS	20 66 Partly
ROME	22 68 Partly
SOFIA	14 57 Partly
STOCKHOLM	14 57 Partly
SWITZERLAND	14 57 Partly
VIENNA	14 57 Partly
WARSAW	14 57 Partly
WASHINGTON	14 57 Partly
ZURICH	14 57 Partly

U.S. - Canadian temperatures at 11:00 a.m. June 23, 1971

**We'll pick you up and take you home from 30 different cities in Europe.**

That's direct service from more European cities to the U.S. than the next 3 airlines combined. It includes Pan Am 747s from London, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Vienna, Rome, Lisbon and Barcelona. And not just to New York: we have 747s and 707s to 13 U.S. cities in all. East Coast, West Coast and in-between.

When you're ready to head home, just give us a call at any one of our 41 offices in Europe. We can help with all the arrangements, take care of all details, through our worldwide PANAMAC computer system. We look forward to welcoming you aboard. From anywhere in Europe.

مكتبة الأصيل



## House Approves Welfare Overhaul To Assist Families of Working Poor

By Nick Kotz  
WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI).—The House of Representatives approved yesterday a major overhaul of the U.S. welfare system which, for the first time, would provide aid to families of the working poor.

The vote on final passage was 388 to 152.

Opposition came from both conservatives, who said the bill contains a guaranteed annual income, and from liberals, who said the benefits are too low and could even be lower than present welfare payments in most states.

An attempt to strike out the heart of the measure, its Family Assistance Plan, failed, 234 to 187. Welfare reform is a top legislative

goal of the Nixon administration and the bill had White House support.

Meanwhile, Chairman Russell E. Long, D., La., of the Senate Finance Committee said today his panel will approve and send to the Senate a revised version of the bill.

This would reverse the committee position of last year when it rejected, and thus killed, a House-passed welfare-reform bill.

"I regard this as the most important legislation that will come before the committee in this session," Sen. Long said.

In addition to overhauling the program of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), the multifaceted measure:

- Federalizes adult welfare programs for the elderly, blind and disabled, providing \$1,800 a year for a single person and \$2,400 for a couple.
- Provides a 5 percent increase next year in Social Security payments, and in the future provides automatic benefit increases tied to rises in the cost of living.
- Extends Medicare benefits to about 1.5 million disabled persons.
- Liberalizes the Social Security program for widows and persons who retire at age 62.
- Raises Social Security payroll taxes, beginning next Jan. 1, from 5.2 percent to 5.4 percent, and increases the taxable wage base from \$9,000 to \$10,200 a year.

The legislation's principal and most controversial thrust is aimed at reforming the AFDC program, which has expanded by more than 50 percent in two years and now pays benefits to more than 10 million persons.

Supporters, including President Nixon and House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., contend the proposed Family Assistance Plan eventually will reduce the welfare load by combining a stiff work requirement for able-bodied adults with incentive welfare payments for the working poor.

The Family Assistance Plan guarantees a four-person family an annual federal cash income of \$2,400, with working persons getting graduated benefits until income reaches \$4,320. About 8 million "working poor" families would get aid.

A welfare mother with children age 3 or older would be required to accept work or training, provided day care is made available for the children.

The bill's total first-year cost of \$12 billion includes the expense of providing 200,000 public service jobs and day care for 800,000 children.

For the first time, Washington would directly administer its share of the welfare program, and uniform national standards of eligibility and benefits would be established. Present benefits for a four-member family range from \$440 annually in Mississippi to more than \$4,000 in New York and New Jersey.

In other developments:

- House and Senate conferees hammered out a compromise bill yesterday creating 300,000 government jobs for the unemployed. Republican members of the conference committee predicted that President Nixon would sign the \$2.25 billion measure into law. Last year, Mr. Nixon vetoed similar legislation, contending the nation did not need "make-work" jobs to solve its unemployment problems. Since then, unemployment has worsened and mayors from scores of cities, anxious to add to their work forces at little local cost, have brought pressure on the White House to accept the bill.
- The Nixon administration requested additional money from Congress for summer feeding programs for poor children, but Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., said the increase would meet less than one-half of need. The Agriculture Department, bowing to pressure from big-city mayors, said it wants to spend \$11 million more than the \$20.7 million originally requested for the program.

### 3 Sleep in West, Awaken in East

HANNOVER, Germany, June 23 (UPI).—Three West German soldiers who fell asleep on the Paris-Warsaw express missed their stop and ended up in East Germany, a military spokesman said today.

But East German authorities allowed all three to return to the West the same day. According to the spokesman, the soldiers boarded the train in the Ruhr area Sunday night to return to their garrison. All three were dressed in civilian clothes and no one bothered to awaken them as they passed through the West German checkpoint early Monday morning.

### Faisal, Sadat Agree

CAIRO, June 23 (UPI).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt agreed in complete agreement on the necessity that all Arab countries should be committed to take part in the battle with Israel as a pre-condition for holding an Arab summit, Cairo newspapers said today.

### Adoptive Parents Get Custody Of Baby After U.S. Court Battles

MIAMI, June 23 (UPI).—The custody of Baby Lenore was awarded yesterday to her adoptive parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas DeMartino, who fled with the child to Florida after New York courts ordered them to surrender the child.

The action by Circuit Court Judge Ralph O. Cullen denied the 12-month-old girl to her natural mother, Olga Scarpetta, who had filed a writ of habeas corpus in an effort to recover the baby she surrendered for adoption last year.

Shortly after yesterday's decision, Miss Scarpetta's Miami lawyer, Stanley Rosenblatt, announced that Judge Cullen's ruling would be appealed "within one or two weeks" in the Third District Court of Appeals.

The battle for custody of Baby Lenore, who was surrendered for adoption on June 15, 1970, and given to the DeMartinos when she was 31 days old, has occupied the attention of the courts of two states and has aroused public sympathy and controversy over the principals.

Five days after she surrendered her child, Miss Scarpetta changed her mind and sought to regain custody of Lenore. The adoption agency refused and the mother started legal action, which held up formal adoption in New York.

Miss Scarpetta, visibly shaken by the adverse ruling, was nonetheless more composed than the DeMartinos, who sobbed when Judge Cullen ended the day-long hearing with the words: "The petition is denied."



LONG-WINDED POLITICIAN—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada valiantly tries to blow out candles on cake marking the 150th anniversary of the Chinguacousy Township in Ontario Tuesday. Man at right uses bellows to help the Prime Minister.

## Defendant in Yablonski Case Confesses Killing UMW Rebel

WASHINGTON, Pa., June 23 (AP).—Claude E. Vesley, co-defendant in the slaying of a half-year ago of United Mine Workers insurgent Joseph A. Yablonski and his wife and daughter, pleaded guilty of murder today and said the killings were paid for by a man named "Tony."

Mr. Vesley's surprise disclosure came in a step-by-step statement that told how he and two other men stalked Mr. Yablonski for weeks before the killings, how they broke into the Yablonski home before dawn on the morning of Dec. 31, 1969, crept upstairs and pumped bullet after bullet into their victims.

The statement, which Mr. Vesley said he gave of his own free will and without coercion or promises of leniency, mentioned the man "Tony" repeatedly but never identified him. The statement was read in open court after Mr. Vesley's guilty plea.

The Yablonskis were slain in the same month the rasp-voiced, 39-year-old union insurgent lost his bid to depose UMW president W.A. (Tony) Boyle.

## 3 Colonels Deny They Tried To Coerce My Lai Witness

ATLANTA, June 23 (Reuters).—Three colonels denied today they ever tried to coerce a sergeant into testifying against Capt. Ernest Medina in connection with the My Lai massacre.

Sgt. Lawrence Lacroix testified on Monday that the colonels and two other officers, including a general, over a period of two weeks threatened him with My Lai massacre charges unless he gave evidence against Capt. Medina at various proceedings.

Sgt. Lacroix said he not only refused, but was prepared to testify favorably for Capt. Medina, who is charged with murdering 102 South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai on March 16, 1968. Sgt. Lacroix was a member of Capt. Medina's company at the time and took part in the operation.

Sgt. Lacroix said one colonel, Henry Oik, threatened him at Fort Riley, Kan., approximately two years ago. The sergeant said he was subsequently threatened by Col. Charles Curtis at Fort Carson, Colo., and by Col. Robert Miller in Washington.

Col. Miller was the legal adviser to the Army commission that investigated the massacre and before which Sgt. Lacroix testified favorably for Capt. Medina. Sgt. Lacroix said Col. Miller threatened him after the testimony.

Officials have denied any involvement in the slayings, and the union has offered a \$50,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for them.

"This is a terrible tragedy," Mr. Boyle said initially. "I do not know at this time what or who caused the deaths of Brother Yablonski and his wife and daughter. But whatever the cause, the violent deaths of three members of the Yablonski family can only be called a tragedy."

Mr. Vesley, a 27-year-old laborer, identified the two men who he said took part with him in the killings as Aubrey W. (Buddy) Martin, 22, also a laborer, and Paul Gilly, 27, a house painter. All three are from the Cleveland area.

Mr. Vesley said Mr. Gilly was the go-between in the slayings, making all the arrangements with the man "Tony." Mr. Vesley quoted Mr. Gilly as saying "Tony" was willing "to pay \$4,200 to have this person [Yablonski] killed."

Mr. Yablonski's sons, Kenneth and Joseph, sat in the courtroom as the statement was being read. William C. Hart, Mr. Vesley's attorney, told newsmen after the court proceedings that the guilty plea and statement were designed to keep Mr. Vesley from going to the electric chair.

"We thought he would stand a better chance of avoiding the death penalty," Mr. Hart said.

## Million-Year Sentence Sought for Okla. Rape

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 23 (AP).—The state asked a district court jury yesterday to impose a one-million-year sentence on James Madison Futrell, 19, who is on trial for the rape of a great-grandmother.

The youth is charged with forcing the 63-year-old victim to drive to an abandoned home, where she allegedly was raped in view of her 4-year-old great-granddaughter. The jury was asked by the prosecutor to impose the million-year term if it could not agree to send the defendant—after conviction—to the electric chair.

## U.S. Nuclear Test

MERCURY, Nev., June 23 (AP).—A nuclear test shot with a force of 20,000 to 200,000 tons of TNT, was fired under the Nevada desert today as part of the atomic weapons development program, the Atomic Energy Commission announced. It was the second test in the week.

## AEC to Give Secret Data To U.S. Firms More Competition For European Groups

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI).—The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) said Monday it would make available secret technology on how to make enriched uranium fuel to a limited number of U.S.-owned companies.

It was the second time in ten years the government has opened its files on this sensitive subject to private industry.

The AEC said the move would allow U.S. firms to compete with West German and Dutch companies which are already doing research in the field.

It also should encourage industry to increase its capacity for producing enriched uranium fuel needed by the rapidly growing nuclear power industry, the AEC said.

The commission said the data would retain its secret classification and would be provided to a few officials of about 25 companies who would submit proposals. About ten companies would then be selected to perform development work with access to more of the information.

Information will be disclosed on both the gas diffusion and gas centrifuge methods of enriching uranium. Both processes involve separating the isotopes U-235 from uranium ore, known as U-238.

In 1961, five companies were given access to information on the gas diffusion process. Although this method was not widely used by the AEC, the commission ruled the information back in 1967 because of "national security interests."

Treaty Approved  
BONN, June 23 (UPI).—A treaty designed to make West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands independent of American sources of enriched uranium for their power reactors was approved yesterday by the Parliamentary Committee on Science.

The Foreign Affairs and Economics Committee concurred.

Under the terms of the treaty, Germany, Britain and the Netherlands will develop a gas centrifuge to enrich uranium. The three believe the centrifuge system to be more efficient and cheaper than the gas diffusion technique.

## Stokowski Hospitalized

LONDON, June 23 (UPI).—Conductor Leopold Stokowski entered a London hospital today after complaining that he felt unwell, friends said. The American conductor is on a visit to Britain.

# Ask for one of the world's great whiskies.



Ask for Canadian Club at your favourite bar or liquor store. This smooth Canadian Whisky is known throughout the world.

**Canadian Club**  
"The Best in the House" in 57 lands

## You'll live like a king in our castle in Ireland

Dromoland Castle, ancient home of Irish royalty, is now a luxury hotel. Just 8 miles from Shannon Airport, Dromoland offers comprehensive sporting facilities on its 1,500 acres of grounds, superb cuisine and complete relaxation in historic surroundings.

Open until November 1st. For reservations write to: Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, County Clare, Ireland. Telephone: Shannon 7144. Telegrams to Dromoland, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Ireland.

**Dromoland Castle**

**See Europe in your own Fiat**

Special terms for tourists and U.S. Forces personnel. Daily free vehicles. Contact your nearest Fiat dealer or agent. More than 10,000 Fiat service stations in Europe.

**Rely on the Fiat 124**

Special sedan: four doors. 70 bhp (DGL) over 93 mph. five-bearing crankshaft. five seats. disc brakes on all four wheels.

**Million-Year Sentence Sought for Okla. Rape**

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 23 (AP).—The state asked a district court jury yesterday to impose a one-million-year sentence on James Madison Futrell, 19, who is on trial for the rape of a great-grandmother.

The youth is charged with forcing the 63-year-old victim to drive to an abandoned home, where she allegedly was raped in view of her 4-year-old great-granddaughter. The jury was asked by the prosecutor to impose the million-year term if it could not agree to send the defendant—after conviction—to the electric chair.

**U.S. Nuclear Test**

MERCURY, Nev., June 23 (AP).—A nuclear test shot with a force of 20,000 to 200,000 tons of TNT, was fired under the Nevada desert today as part of the atomic weapons development program, the Atomic Energy Commission announced. It was the second test in the week.

**FREDDY**

PERFUMES  
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS  
10 RUE AUBER, PARIS  
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT  
Phone: RIC. 74-31

**FIAT**

10100 Turin (Italy), Corso Marconi 10

**MICHEL SWISS**

PERFUMES-GLOVES  
BAGS-TIES-GIFTS  
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT  
18 Rue de la Paix - PARIS  
Tel: OFE. 62-36



## World Action Against Mafia Urged in Italy

### 19 Deputies Call For Rome to Take Lead

ROME, June 23 (Reuters).—A group of 19 Italian parliamentary deputies today called on the Italian government to take the initiative in forming an international front, including the United States, to combat the Mafia.

In a motion before the Chamber of Deputies (lower house), the group, comprised of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans, proposed a series of agreements with North Atlantic and Mediterranean countries to cooperate against the modern Mafia.

They said the secret society could no longer be effectively countered by attacking it only in Sicily or even all of Italy.

**Drug Trade**  
"It has modernized itself and no longer gets its strength only from our traditional lack of legal measures, but from relatively new and more damaging areas of action, like the drug trade for example," the motion warned.

It proposed international exchanges of information to help prevent Mafia crimes, toughening of laws, legal procedures and penalties, and cooperation to prevent wanted Mafia from escaping by fleeing abroad.

The call came in the midst of one of Italy's toughest crackdowns on the Mafia since World War II, sparked off by the May 5 assassination of Pietro Scaglione, the chief public prosecutor of Palermo.

A total of 33 alleged Mafia bosses have been rounded up and exiled, while investigations into the crime continue under a team brought in from northern Italy.

## Mafia Chiefs Going to New Isle, Off Sardinia, Amid New Protests

ISLE OF FILICUDI, Sicily, June 23 (UPI).—Authorities announced today they are transferring 15 reputed Mafia chiefs from this tiny speck in the Tyrrhenian Sea to another island 375 miles away, off the coast of Sardinia.

The 197 inhabitants of Filicudi cheered the news, but Sardinians protested. They said the presence of the 15 men on the island of Asinara off Sardinia would harm tourism. Authorities said the men would probably leave Filicudi early tomorrow, sailing away 29 days after they arrived to find islanders did not want them.

Most of the islanders sailed away in protest to nearby Lipari until Premier Emilio Colombo promised to remove the 15, all banished to the island off Sicily under a 1956 law permitting exile for persons considered dangerous to society.

## Strike at Hotels Ends in Italy, Walkout Starts in Universities

ROME, June 23 (AP).—The nationwide three-day strike of hotel workers drew to a close tonight while university professors struck across the country.

The professors and their assistants sought reforms in the structure of schools—including better pay for assistants and lower tuition fees for dependents of teachers. They began a three-day walkout.

The strike by hotel employees, the third in three months, concluded with no agreement in sight on labor demands for higher pay and a reduced work week. Violence broke out yesterday when demonstrators broke windows in three big hotels.

Labor Minister Carlo Donat

Cattin was expected to offer his mediation.

Meanwhile, another three-day nationwide strike, by employees of supermarket chains, went into its second day. There was no food shortage since independent grocery stores were open.

In Naples, striking workers of the Dumont radio and television factory, who had occupied the plant a few days ago, erected barricades and set them afire. There were no injuries.

In Cagliari, Sardinia, civil servants declared a strike and occupied a provincial administrative office.

**Alitalia Pilots Protest**

In a meeting in Rome, pilots of the Alitalia protested against the state-run company's decision to forgo inspection of planes in transit during ground crew strikes. They also said they want to draw the attention of the government to the "critical situation of civil aviation." The pilots did not threaten a strike, however.

Throughout the spring, Italy has suffered labor disputes that have been crippling industrial production and damaging tourism. Government statistics announced today showed that Italy's index of daily average production in April fell 5.1 percent from the same month last year. For the first four months of this year, the index fell 2.5 percent from the same period of last year.

**New Regio Clauses**  
REGGIO CALABRIA, June 23 (Reuters).—Demonstrators clashed with police for the second day in this southern Italian city which recently lost an eight-month battle to be named capital of the Calabria region.

The fighting broke out after militants still supporting Reggio's lost cause built barricades of rubble and old cars. When police intervened, they were met with a hail of rocks.

## U.K. Ex-Soldier Charged as Spy

WEST BERLIN, June 23 (Reuters).—A former British soldier who is alleged to have given East Germany information about British and American forces stationed here was today charged with espionage, a Justice Department spokesman said.

Thomas Smith, 31, from Glasgow, is alleged to have received 500 marks for his work as a spy from February to October of 1970. Mr. Smith, who has been in pre-trial confinement here since Nov. 1, was stationed in West Germany before deserting in 1960 to East Germany.

**W. Germans See Kosygin**

MOSCOW, June 23 (AP).—A delegation of West German industrialists, led by Herthold Belts of the Krupp concern, today had a two-hour talk with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin on the prospects for expanding Soviet-West German trade.

## Nine U.S. Scholars Begin Four-Week Visit to China

HONG KONG, June 23 (NYT).—A group of American graduate students specializing in Chinese affairs crossed into Communist China from Hong Kong today. It was the first large group of Americans to enter China since the April visit of an American table tennis team and a few American journalists.

Premier Chou En-lai of China had told the American table tennis players and journalists that their visit had "opened the door to friendly contacts between the people of the two countries." But Peking has allowed only a trickle of journalists and two scientists into China since the first breakthrough, although the Chinese Foreign Ministry is believed to have been flooded with applications for visas from Americans. The group that entered China today consisted of nine graduate students, who had been undertaking doctoral research work in Chinese studies in Hong Kong. Seven of the students are men and two are women. Four of the men were accompanied by their wives, bringing the total in the group to 12.

**Foes of Vietnam War**  
A spokesman for the group said they had applied for visas as representatives of the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars, which has taken a stand against the war in Vietnam.

The spokesman said the group had made the application shortly after the American table tennis team was invited to visit China. Earlier this month they were told that they would be permitted to visit China for four weeks. Meanwhile, there has been no

## House Unit Kills Women's Lib Bill

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—The House Judiciary Committee dealt the women's rights movement a setback yesterday by moving a proposed constitutional amendment that would grant women equal rights.

By a vote of 19 to 14, the committee added a provision that would exempt women from the draft and permit state laws that recognize differences between men and women to remain in effect. It then approved the amendment, 22 to 3.

"This is the kiss of death," Rep. Emmanuel Celler, D., N.Y., chairman of the committee, said. Mr. Celler, one of the three who voted against the amendment, said: "I don't think it will ever see the light of day now."

Rep. Martin W. Griffin, D., Mich., chief sponsor of the amendment, said: "This kills the bill."

response from Peking to President Nixon's announcement earlier this month on the removal of restrictions affecting trade between the United States and Communist China.

The new trade moves were the latest in a series of steps taken by the American government over the last two years to ease trade and travel between China and the United States.

So far as travel is concerned, the movement has so far been all one way—from the United States to China. Peking accepted an invitation from the American table tennis team to send a Chinese table tennis team to the United States, but no date has been fixed for the tour and many details have yet to be arranged.

There has been no indication from the Chinese yet that they are interested in sending to the United States either newsmen or a group similar to the party of Americans that entered China today. American officials would be eager to facilitate any visit by a Chinese delegation, but they are still waiting for an appropriate overture.

## Gen. Foreman Dies in Accident; Ran Berlin Airlift

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Retired Air Force Brig. Gen. Robert D. Foreman, 60, who directed U.S. and British operations in the Berlin airlift, died Saturday in an automobile accident in Lower Chester Township, Pa. Gen. Foreman, who had been executive vice-president and general manager of the Dover Downs racetrack in Delaware since 1969, was on his way to the U.S. Open golf tournament in Ardmore, Pa., when the accident occurred. His car was struck by another car.

For most of his career in the service, Gen. Foreman was a member of the Air Transport Command, now called the Military Airlift Command.

In 1944, Gen. Foreman made the first B-24 flight from China to the Philippines, setting up a direct route between U.S. and Chinese forces. He was made chief pilot for the India-China Division of the Air Transport Command in 1945.

In the late 1940s Gen. Foreman was sent to Germany to direct the operations during the Berlin airlift. For that operation Gen. Foreman was awarded the Legion of Merit.

**William W. Heath**

AUSTIN, Texas, June 23 (AP).—William W. Heath, 67, U.S. Ambassador to Sweden during the Johnson administration and former University of Texas regent, died yesterday at his home, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Heath, a longtime friend of the former President, practiced law in Austin for many years both before and after his service as ambassador to Sweden. Mr. Johnson appointed Mr. Heath ambassador in 1967.

**Louis Lecom**

PARIS, June 23 (AP).—Louis Lecom, 62, who agitated for leftist causes for almost 60 years, died today at his home in a Paris suburb.

His agitation led to 12 years in prison. The first time he was jailed was while he was a soldier and refused to join his unit in moving against striking railway workers.

In 1912, at the age of 24, he was secretary of the Communist-Anarchist Federation and served eight years in prison after publishing a tract against war. He was again imprisoned at the start of World War II.

Mr. Lecom worked in France to save Sacco and Vanzetti from execution and in favor of Benito Mussolini. His last big effort was a 22-day hunger strike in 1962 to support conscientious objectors called up by the French Army.

**James H. Coney**

ROME, June 23 (NYT).—James H. Coney Jr., 47, publisher of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin since April, died yesterday in Rome as he was concluding an Italian vacation.

Mr. Coney and his wife, Elisabeth, were about to board a plane for Hong Kong and the flight home when he was stricken.

## Shot Fired at Malik

DJAKARTA, June 23 (AP).—An unidentified person fired a shot that hit a car in which Foreign Minister Adam Malik was traveling in the North Sumatran city of Medan today, informed sources here reported. They said Mr. Malik was not injured in the incident, which took place as he was beginning a day of campaigning in connection with next month's parliamentary election.

NEW YORK'S DISTINGUISHED  
**HOTEL CARLYLE**  
35 stories of luxurious accommodations. Convenient to shopping, art galleries and museums, theatres and business. Three fine restaurants.  
MANHATTAN AVENUE AT 70TH ST., NEW YORK  
CABLE: THE CARLYLE NEW YORK  
TELE: EC 2-2007

## Plane Delayed By Cat's Meow

VERONA, Italy, June 23 (AP).—A charter plane taking 112 Danish vacationers home from Italy was delayed two hours here yesterday by a cat's meow.

Just before takeoff, mechanics completing the refueling heard the sound and agreed nothing in the engine should make a noise like that.

Takeoff was delayed while the plane was searched. Finally, part of the control panel was dismantled and a kitten was found inside. When the tourists finally left they took the kitten as mascot.

## Taiwan Specter at Banquet Chou Gives for Americans

(Continued from Page 1)

will change" and it would be glorious if United States forces were withdrawn from Taiwan and the Taiwan Strait. The United States Seventh Fleet conducts a token patrol of the strait in respect for the 1955 Security Treaty arrangement with the Chinese Nationalist government guaranteeing the island against attack.

"Once this problem is solved, then all other problems can be solved," Mr. Chou said. "The People's Republic would then be able to establish diplomatic relations with the United States."

The premier did not insist on a declaration by the United States specifically recognizing Peking's sovereignty over Taiwan.

**Asks Taiwan Pullout**  
He said: "If the United States government withdraws all forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Strait and no longer considers Chiang Kai-shek as representative of China, then the logical result would be that Chiang Kai-shek and Taiwan would be matters internal to China. This would be recognition that the People's Republic of China is the only lawful government. There can be no possibility of two Chinas or one China and one Taiwan."

Sidestepping a question as to whether he would welcome a visit to Peking by President Nixon or a presidential emissary, Mr.

## Bomb Is Found At Wall of Soviet Estate in N.Y.

GLEN COVE, N.Y., June 23 (UPI).—Police went to more than a dozen sticks of dynamite, forming a crude but powerful time bomb, was found yesterday against the wall of the rented estate used by the Soviet delegation to the United Nations.

The Long Island estate, Kenilworth, has been the scene of protests against alleged persecution of Jews in Russia. The most recent was a prayer service just an hour before the bomb was found.

Police Sgt. Kevin Finn said the dynamite would have demolished a section of the wall if it had exploded.

But the bomb was outside the stone wall, which is eight feet high and a foot thick, at a point more than 45 feet from the estate driveway. The blast was potentially more dangerous to street traffic.

Police were told where to look for the bomb by an anonymous telephone caller described by Sgt. Finn as a "young adult male," who rang Glen Cove police headquarters about 11 a.m.

## 100,000 in Glasgow Protest Job 'Threats'

GLASGOW, June 23 (AP).—More than 100,000 factory workers left their jobs today and marched on downtown Glasgow to protest the "threat of unemployment."

It was the largest demonstration in Scotland since the hunger marches of the 1930s. Special tractors carried thousands of workers from Scotland's industrial belt and northern England. The demonstration protested the British government's refusal to bail out the once-proud Clyde shipyards which sank last week into virtual bankruptcy after a government loan request was denied.

The stoppages were supported—but not called by the big rail unions and lost force when the unions told workers last week that backing on a national scale "could not be envisaged for the moment."

## French Rail Strikes End After 12 Days

PARIS, June 23 (Reuters).—Wildcat strikes that disrupted all French rail services for 12 days ended today with a reluctant return to work by strikers—but they failed to win some of the main demands.

Rail authorities said that nearly all trains were on schedule and operations had returned to normal. The strikes were called to back claims for pay and holiday bonuses.

The stoppages were supported—but not called by the big rail unions and lost force when the unions told workers last week that backing on a national scale "could not be envisaged for the moment."

**AAA CARS TOURS TICKETS**  
PARIS: 8 Rue de la Paix, T. 07-35-08  
LONDON: 21 Grosvenor Sq., T. 01-493-62-04  
ROME: 347, Vittor Veneto, T. 470521

## U.S., Russia Agree on Pact For Damage by Space Objects

GENEVA, June 23 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union reached compromise agreement today on a new treaty designed to provide compensation for damage caused by objects which fall back from outer space.

It would complement the outer space treaty of 1967, which bans nuclear weapons from space, and the 1968 agreement, which provides for the return of astronauts who might land far from their base.

The two nations submitted draft articles of the proposed treaty to the legal subcommittee of the United Nations Outer Space Committee.

It approved by the 28-nation

sub group, the convention will go to the larger committee, in New York, in September and if approved, then be taken to this year's General Assembly.

Key articles of the new treaty presented by the two major powers determine damage claims should be made by what body of law. They provide for arbitration with a final decision not to be on signature states although there would be a moral political obligation to pay.

This compensation, the treaty said, should be enough to restore an injured person or damaged property to its original condition.

**Experimental Linkups**

HOUSTON, June 23 (Reuters).—Soviet and American scientists agreed today to the possibility of experimental linkups between Apollo spacecraft and orbiting satellites like the Russian Salyut now in the earth.

The decision was made in talks on space co-operation between the two countries, being negotiated here by U.S. and Soviet envoys.

The experimental linkups take place by the mid-1970s. A spokesman for the U.S. said that at today's session the talks it was agreed the technical and economic implications should be studied by NASA.

Previously, NASA officials said there was no chance of linkups between the space station of American and Soviet spacecraft.

## Gaza Strip Blas Kills 2, Injures

GAZA, June 23 (Reuters).—Two were killed and 44 injured in a terrorist explosion today when a terrorist hand grenade into a crowded market place in Khan Yunis, the occupied Gaza Strip.

The attack was the latest in a series of violent incidents in Gaza Strip recently.

Meanwhile, the bullet-riddled bodies of three Arabs were in a refugee camp near Gaza, about 60 miles from Gaza Strip, were being buried by Israeli authorities.

**Tham Rested, Release**

UNITED NATIONS, June 23 (UPI).—Secretary-General U Thant, confined to his sickbed since Saturday with an "inflammation," was released and returned today.

## IF YOU LIKE A BISTRO YOU SHOULD LOVE LES CAVES DU SQU

spécialités du Sud-Ouest  
32 R. DIDOT, PARIS-14e-860.1  
RESERVATION

For the 50th ANNIVERSARY!  
**SHERAZA**  
Every Evening  
Moulin du Théâtre  
Assoluto Musicus with  
Berthold von Frijlitz  
Chuchlik Coudrier  
as Carlette Kiew  
Vetrochka  
in Glens  
5 FRANK  
Attractions • Danse  
LE MEILLEUR ORCHESTRE  
3 Rue de LIEGE, TRI 85 20 41

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

**Oh! Calcutta!**  
revue satirique pour adultes seulement  
**FLYSEE MONTMARTRE**  
Tous les jours à 20 h 30. Dernière dimanche - Places de 25 à 50 francs - Location gratuite

**JAZZ at the HELLZAPOPPIN Club**  
MICKY BAKER  
PATRICK GALAS and his Trio  
chili con carne  
74 Rue Saint DENIS  
CHAPELLE SUEDE 83 10 00  
Tous les jours de 20 h à 2 h

**LIVING ROOM**  
ALICE DARR TRIO  
44, Rue de la Chapelle  
Tous les jours de 20 h à 2 h

## Alles van die beste

In the South African language of warm hospitality, this means 'everything of the best'. It's also a friendly salutation. But on South African Airways it means both. So when one of our hostesses smiles at you, you see a little bit of sunshine. And when she's helping you to a rock lobster tail or rich Cape liqueur, it really is everything of the best. In every way it makes very good sense to fly SAA. The Boeings we fly are right up to the minute. In fact, SAA will be the first international airline to operate the new 747Bs later this year. What's more our new SAAFARI

computer sorts out all your travel problems. Linked to our offices throughout the world, it instantly books your accommodation, arranges car-hire facilities, air/sea interchanges, tour itineraries... the works! So, if you're thinking of flying to South Africa, whether it's from New York, Rio, Australia or Europe, look for a Boeing with a Springbok on its orange tail. It's a sure sign of warm hospitality.

We fly your way  
**SAA**  
SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS

مكازم التجميل



## Envoy to Confer in Washington

Attack on CIA, Copper Issue  
Trouble U.S.-Chile Relations

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, June 23 (NYT).—Relations between the United States and the left-wing government of Chile are running into serious snags.

Difficulties have developed because of widely publicized political attacks by Marxist parties in the government on the Central Intelligence Agency later disavowed with little publicity by the government, and because of Santiago's delay in honoring an agreement for the purchase of major U.S. copper investments here.

The attack alleges that the CIA

was involved in the assassination two weeks ago of Edmundo Perez Zúñiga, a Christian Democratic opposition leader.

Both the CIA and copper issues are looked upon as raising questions about the political intentions of the government of President Salvador Allende Gossens, or about his ability to deal with radical elements in the governing popular unity coalition, which consists of the Communist, Socialist, Radical, Social Democratic and Popular Socialist parties.

The major uncertainty is how U.S.-Chilean relations will be affected by the Allende government's nationalization of all U.S. copper investments—expected next month—and other large U.S. private investments here.

## Envoy Meets Allende

Edward M. Korry, the ambassador to Chile, is going to Washington this week to review the situation with high officials. Mr. Korry met Mr. Allende for more than an hour last Friday.

Although the Chilean government two months ago said it agreed to the appointment of Nathaniel Davis, currently ambassador in Guatemala, as the new ambassador here, the State Department has not moved to replace Mr. Korry, who has been here since 1967.

The major reason appears to be the contention that U.S. copper companies have expressed in Mr. Korry as spokesman before the Chilean government on U.S. views.

For instance, Mr. Korry was evidently influential in bringing about an agreement between the Cerro Corp. and the Allende government on the purchase of Cerro's Andina Mine here.

The mine, which represents an investment of \$155 million, is one of three big operations earmarked for nationalization. The others are the El Teniente Mine, in which Kennecott holds a 49 percent interest, and the Chuquibambilla, El Salvador, and Escondido Mines of Anaconda.

The purchase of Andina was agreed upon with Mr. Allende's approval a month ago. Charles Murphy, president of Cerro, left May 21 in the belief that an announcement would be made in a matter of days.

There has been no announcement. Instead, on May 23, the Chilean Copper Corp. took over management and financial control of El Teniente. Officials asserted that the copper company owes \$100 million in undistributed dividends that should have been paid to Chile since last September.

Some government sources have indicated that nothing would be done on Andina until after July 12, when the Chilean government is expected to take full control of the copper mines under a constitutional reform.

The issue of compensation for U.S. investors remains unclear. Another large investor is the International Telephone and Telegraph Co., which operates the telephone system, two hotels, and a telephone-equipment manufacturing concern.

## I.T.T. Starts Negotiations

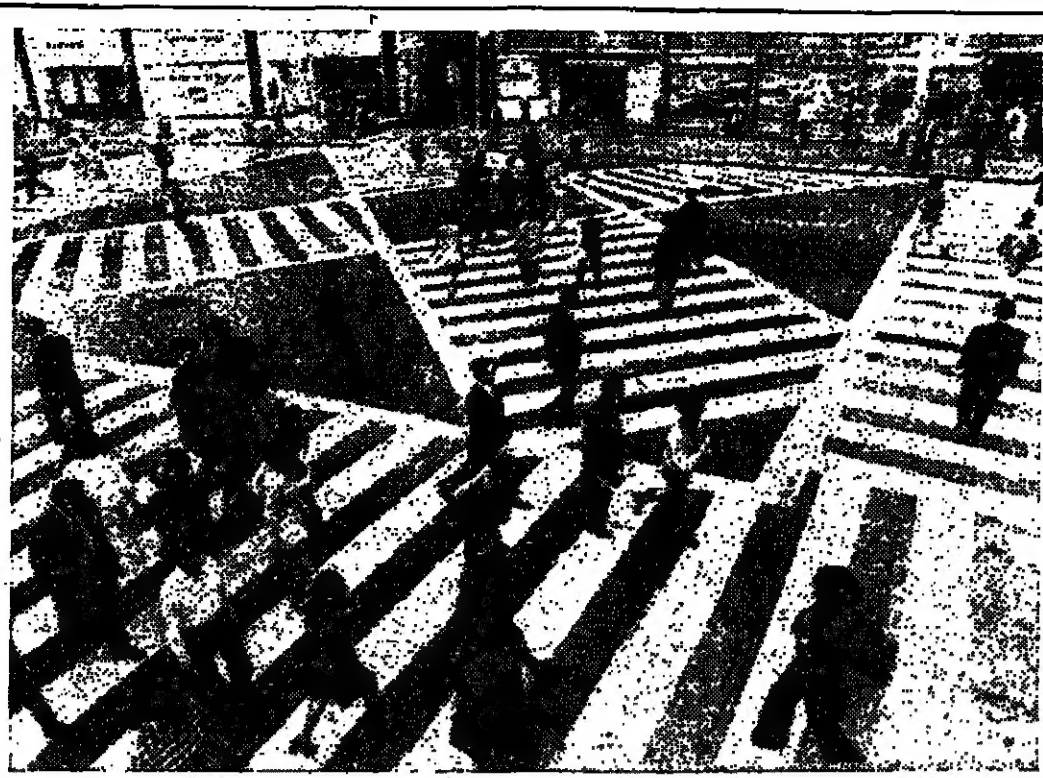
An I.T.T. team began talks this week on a negotiated sale to the Chilean government. The government has already seized managerial control of the conglomerate's telephone-directory company here.

The pressure for a state takeover of major manufacturing enterprises has involved the Ford Motor Co. The \$8 million Ford plant at Casablanca has been under a state-appointed manager since Ford announced last month that it was closing operations because it was losing money.

The government tried to get General Motors to produce trucks in the Ford plant, but was turned down. The government is reported negotiating with Fiat, the Italian company, to get the 400 former Ford employees back to work.

## Koenig Visits Mindszenty

BUDAPEST, June 23 (AP).—Franz Cardinal Koenig, the Archbishop of Vienna, today visited Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, 79, of Hungary, for two hours at the U.S. Embassy here, where Cardinal Mindszenty sought asylum 15 years ago.



ALL ROADS LEAD ACROSS THE STREET—What appears to be a complicated maze is, in fact, a "scramble" complex near the Shinjuku Station, one of Tokyo's busiest districts. The criss-cross patterns show pedestrians how to cross the street in safety, even when taking short cuts. The system has proven highly successful.

U.S., Turkey  
Near Accord  
On Heroin

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird told a Senate panel yesterday that the United States and Turkey were nearing an important agreement designed to end the illicit heroin traffic from that country.

The secretary said he could say no more for fear of upsetting delicate negotiations now being conducted by Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally. But he assured the appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations that "I will be able to report to you in two weeks that positive action has been taken."

"The value of Turkey's poppy crop is about \$3 million," Mr. Laird said, "and I personally think we should buy the whole crop and destroy it."

The secretary appeared before the panel for the first time to outline publicly the administration's \$5 billion International Security Assistance Program for the fiscal year beginning July 1. He was challenged almost at the outset on the administration's "penny-wait approach to the heroin problem."

## Proxmire Critical

"Why should we be giving money to the very people who are peddling heroin to our citizens?" asked Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., the subcommittee chairman. "I intend to do everything possible to bar economic or military aid to any country engaged in opium production."

Sen. Proxmire suggested that any advantage to the United States from a military alliance with Turkey was far outweighed by the human misery and loss of life throughout this country resulting from Turkish opium production. Official estimates are that 80 percent of the heroin reaching the United States originates in the poppy fields of Turkey.

The defense secretary said it was more important that Greece and Turkey remain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization during this decade than it was in the 60s because of the presence of Soviet naval forces in the Mediterranean and the need to maintain the balance of power in the Middle East.

Mr. Laird said of the International Security Assistance Program that because of U.S. treaty obligations to provide a realistic deterrent to aggression, until the United States reached a negotiating position with Russia on limitation of military aid to allies, the program's cost would increase.

Of the \$5 billion security assistance requested for the new fiscal year, \$2.2 billion is made up of military assistance grants of \$705 million, military credit sales totaling \$510 million, and so-called supporting assistance of \$778 million to governments with larger defense budgets than they can carry without help.

The remainder of the \$2.2 billion includes amounts for contingency funds, public safety programs and the United Nations Cyprus force.

The larger \$2.8 billion part of the \$5 billion figure is covered in the separate service budgets for South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and in surplus military equipment available for the on-going military aid program.

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

OAU Meeting Rejects Plea  
For Talks With South Africa

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 23 (AP).—African heads of state ended their eighth annual meeting today by rejecting a new Ivory Coast plea that they seek relations with South Africa to lead the continent toward peaceful neutrality.

The Organization of African

Unity leaders approved by 28 to 6 with five abstentions, the stand their foreign ministers took in a pre-summit session last week—that there can be no dialogue with South Africa, Rhodesia and Portuguese territories until they first grant equality to nonwhite citizens.

Ivory Coast, which had walked out of the ministers' council over the issue, voted against the resolution. So did Lesotho, Malawi, Gabon, Madagascar and Mauritania, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Togo, Niger and Swaziland abstained.

Despite the strong opposition among heads of state to a dialogue with South Africa, the resolution condemning it would have failed, under OAU procedure, if it had received one less vote. Two-thirds of the 41 members—or 28—must agree for a resolution to be adopted.

Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Arsene Usher, speaking for Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, called for a summit of African leaders so Mr. Houphouët-Boigny could explain his views. The time and place of the meeting, and how it would be organized, were not specified.

Other delegates heard the proposal coolly. Some repeated their belief that governmental-level contacts with white minorities would only weaken the hand of African guerrilla movements.

Yesterday Mr. Fedoseyev declined to see representatives of the Soviet Embassy in London.

"Mrs. Fedoseyev's message has been conveyed to her husband," the Foreign Office spokesman said.

Informed sources have explained that it is usual practice for a message allegedly written by relatives of Soviet defectors to Britain to be addressed to the queen.

Manston Throws

Button at Judge

LOS ANGELES, June 23 (AP).—Charles Manston, angered when a judge accused him of making faces in court, ripped a button from his cuff and tossed it at the judge.

The incident occurred yesterday during a hearing at which Superior Judge Raymond Coate separated the murder trials of Manston and two other men. The judge had accused Manston, 36, and Stephen Grogan, 20, of making faces, communicating by sign language and shouting in court.

The judge ordered Manston ejected. He was dragged to a holding cell.

Senfille at Heath Honor

OXFORD, England, July 23 (AP).—A group of 50 shouting jeering students scuffled with police today while Prime Minister Edward Heath walked in procession to receive an honorary degree of doctor of civil law, the highest honor Oxford University can give. Police led away at least two demonstrators.

King's Ransom

12 years old

A distinctly superior

SCOTCH

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping

For the electronic age—

ETERNA SONIC

electronic products in the keeping



## The Glory That Was Paris

The French talk a great deal about civilization. One may expect vandalism in New York—but not in Paris. One expects the French to be civilized.

There is nothing civilized about the impending demolition of Les Halles. It will be an anti-urban act of destruction by a government that has already succeeded in destroying the beauty of food at the desolate new market at Rungis. For the French, that's quite a feat. The eye and the heart are traditionally close to the stomach in France and Les Halles was the heart of Paris. Frenchmen have always known that there is more to a city—and to civilization—than formal monuments.

The Fifth Republic has shown a singular insensitivity to esthetic and urban values. It is busy destroying Paris. Parks are being dug up for garages. Quays have been turned into roads. If present plans go through the automobile will take over both banks of the Seine, with a highway 100 yards from Notre-

Dame. Ill-considered skyscrapers insult classic views.

Since the market moved out of Les Halles, its six superb glass-and-iron pavilions have become an impromptu and highly successful setting for politics, theater, exhibitions, entertainment and art—a lively example of spontaneous adaptive use of historic structures for a genuine urban and cultural mix. But neither this lesson nor public petitions to keep this touchstone of Parisian character have moved city officials. Les Halles has refused to die. Therefore it will have to be killed.

Unless protest prevails, the government will send in the bulldozers on July 1. The vastest parapet built for Napoleon III will be shattered to shards. Their replacement will be the predictable monuments of commercialism, pragmatism, greed and bureaucratic bêtise: developers' schemes and subway stations.

Onion soup and "Orlando Furioso" in the Metro, anyone?

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## When an Embargo Is Not an Embargo

Repeatedly the State Department has said that "no military items have been provided to the government of Pakistan or its agents since the outbreak of fighting in East Pakistan March 25 and nothing is now scheduled for such delivery." Many Americans—naïve souls—look that to mean that the American government had embargoed arms shipments to Pakistan, whose bloody repression of the autonomy movement in East Pakistan shocked even the Russians. But no. It turns out that at least two shiploads of arms have left American ports for Pakistan, one on May 8 and the other Tuesday. How can this be?

The first part of the answer is that the bureaucracy was being very slippery and misleading. When the State Department said no military items were being provided, it hedged. It said it had been so "informed" by the Defense Department. When it said no such items had been "provided" since March 25, it was excluding weapons and equipment which had already passed a certain point in the pipeline. So shocked were many Americans by the spectacle of Pakistan's using American-supplied arms against its own citizens that they read the State Department words too quickly. They did not realize that the department, far from trying to close loopholes, was trying to keep them open.

And why? The specific answer is contained in the department's letter of May 6 to Sen. Fulbright. It repeated earlier language about new sales and deliveries, and it went on: "The continuing military supply program... continues to be an important element in our overall bilateral relationship with Pakistan." And: "It would, therefore, appear desirable for the U.S. to be able to continue to supply limited quantities of military items to Pakistan to enable us both to maintain a constructive bilateral political dialogue and to help insure that Pakistan is not compelled to rely increasingly on other sources of supply." In other words, business as usual.

Well, from what is known so far, the United States is entitled to claim some success in its policy. Doubtless continued arms deliveries have contributed to a "dialogue" with Pakistan and kept it from straying to other suppliers. But this is, of course, to ignore the shame of helping a military regime suppress a democratic autonomy movement. Why is it so important to be cozy with Karachi? Would it not be just as well to let a few signs of coolness and disapproval enter into official American-Pakistani relations? Sen. Church suggests that the United States halt the second arms ship, which is due to touch at Baltimore on its way from New York to Pakistan. That's a good idea.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### The Road West

Finding asylum in the West seems to have been a difficult matter for Anatoli Fedoseyev, a deputy leader of the high-level 170-man Russian delegation to the Paris air show last month. [He] apparently spent three weeks, in France and perhaps elsewhere, vainly seeking asylum, until some sure instinct led him to catch the cross-Channel ferryboat to Britain. In the face of an information blackout by the French authorities one can only assume that they were highly embarrassed by Mr. Fedoseyev's untoward behavior, afraid lest relations with Russia should suffer. Yet he must have had their help, or the Russians would have got hold of him. The British authorities, from the port immigration officers upward, have handled the case with efficiency, humanity and correctness. There is no reason at all why relations should suffer as a result of the asylum granted to Mr. Fedoseyev (in order to avoid offense the term "permission to stay" is now the official formulation). If they do, the fault lies with the Russian system, for the benefit of which Britain cannot be expected to depart from her basic democratic procedures.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### South-West Africa's Future

We would be foolish to underestimate the long-term effect this [World Court] judgment may have. In our own interests we should set about trying to counter it. And the best way to do that would be not only to proceed energetically with the physical development of SWA but simply to let apartheid fade out of its administration.

—From Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg).

will continue to confine their native "nations" to the less favored regions, if with full tribal autonomy. But the tie which keeps South Africa in either the International Court or the United Nations has been further eroded.

—From the Times (London).

### Clearing the Air

Whatever else the "indiscretions" of The New York Times and The Washington Post may produce, in the long run they will help to clear the air. Until then, however, the affair will yield much excitement and perhaps some unfortunate developments in places. Many government officials are temporarily categorizing journalists as "the enemy," although they continue to leak "confidential" or even "secret" information to them whenever they believe it to be in the national interest.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### 'Fair Deal' for Whom?

Tuesday night saw an astonishing spectacle. A British politician was presenting as a "fair deal" an arrangement whereby the British taxpayer is to give some £300 million (\$612 million) a year by 1978 to help subsidize French agriculture, while being told "in return" that he may purchase dairy products only on a strictly limited basis from a previous supplier that is the cheapest and most efficient in the world. It is in the agricultural towns of the Common Market that the champagne should really be flowing today. But then trading considerations have always been played down by the British promoters as being "not what Europe is about at all."

However, if Mr. Heath and Mr. Rippon have finally persuaded the EEC countries that British membership is in their interest, they have yet to convince Britain. There is a long and respectable tradition for governments to consult the people through the medium of a general election before the taking of decisions of major constitutional importance—whatever general "mandate" may have been gained at previous elections.

—From the Evening Standard (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

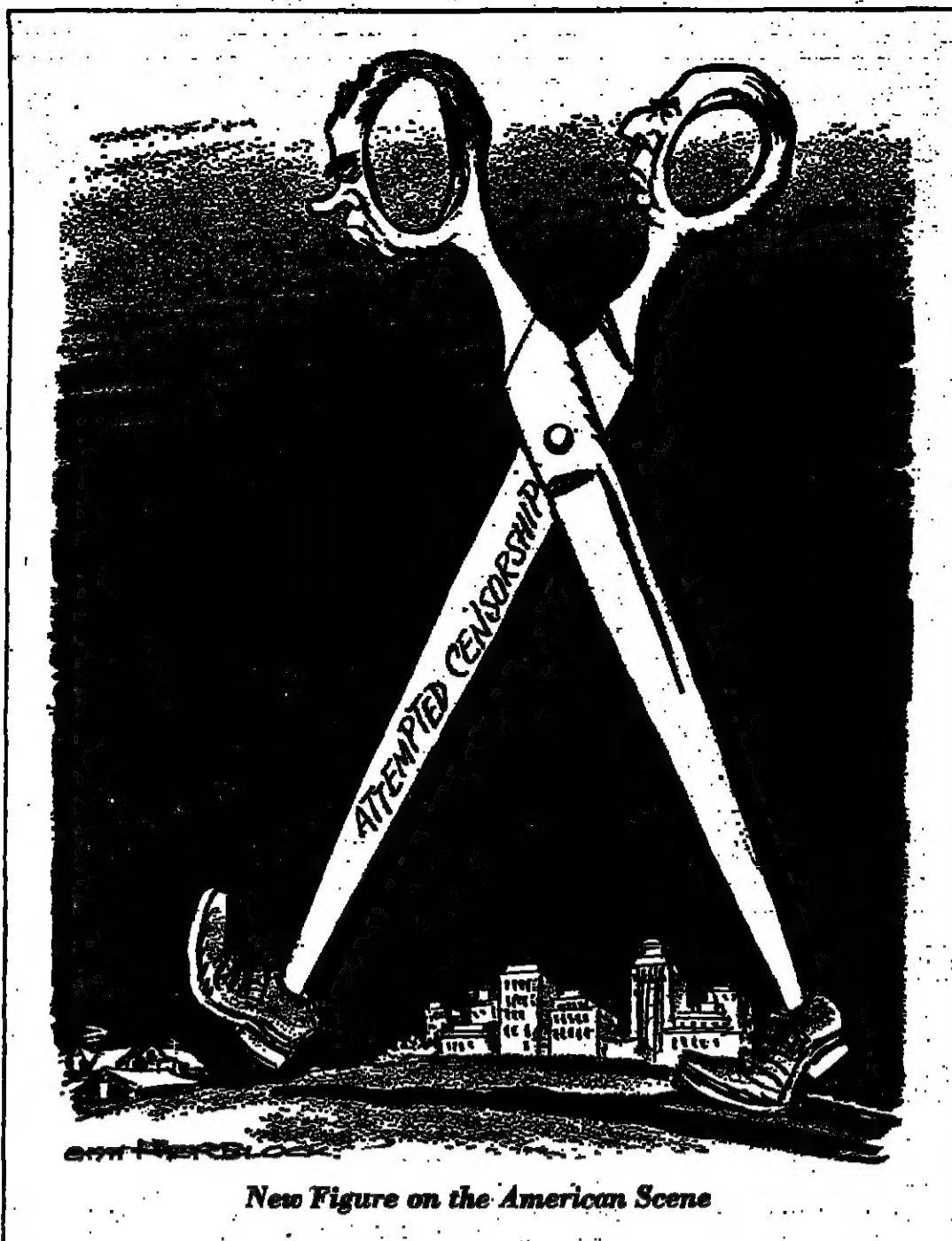
June 24, 1896

PARIS—A thundering salute was fired by the vessels of the Black Sea fleet in Sebastopol harbor recently. It was in honor of its own birth, for ten years ago Alexander III and the members of his family, including the present Tsar, attended the launching of the ironclad Chesma, first of the powerful naval force which now makes Russia a major naval power in that area and perhaps a future major naval power on the other seas of the world, as well.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 24, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Harding has refused an appeal made by Senator Porter J. McCumber to support the Soldier Bonus Bill, which is now pending in the Senate. Although it is impossible to learn whether the President expressed a definite opposition to the measure, it is learned that he refused to lend the aid McCumber sought to help Republican Senators into line. There is also a rumor that the President will veto the Bill if it passes Congress.



New Figure on the American Scene

## Who Elected The Times?

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The public reaction to the publication of the Pentagon Papers has been overwhelmingly on the side of the newspapers, but there is a strong and vehement view that it is wrong, dangerous, and even criminal for a newspaper to assume responsibility for publishing private official documents without the consent of the government.

Who, it is asked, elected The New York Times? How can outsiders judge better than the official insiders what damage may be done by publication of secret documents? By what right do newspapers presume to print official information that may embarrass the government, and give comfort to the enemy?

These are serious questions which deserve serious answers, for it is clear that the publication of the Pentagon Papers has embarrassed the government, disclosed evidence of official deception, and in the process provided Hanoi, Moscow and Peking with material for anti-American propaganda.

At first glance, it is a devastating indictment, but should documents not be published because they embarrass the government? Nobody is arguing that newspapers have the right to publish the nation's war plans or troop movements, or anything else that would endanger the lives of the men in the American expeditionary force, but historical documents? Evidence that the Congress and the people were misled years ago—even if this embarrasses the government and provides propaganda for the enemy? This is clearly another matter.

### Grist for the Mill

After all, every time Mike Mansfield, the opposition leader in the Senate, criticizes the government to end the war by a certain date, or any newspaper or preacher or group of citizens condemns the bombing or questions the loss of life or the diversion of resources, or what the war is doing to divide and weaken the nation—all this is picked up by our adversaries and used against the United States.

Should we then suppress the documents because they "embarrass" the government? Deceive the people about the record of the war? Submit to the government's argument that publication will cause "irreparable injury" to the national defense rather than "irreparable injury" to the nation's reputation for fair dealing and plain and honest speaking to the Congress and the people? Confuse "embarrassment" to the government and its officials with the security of the Republic?

In the absence of clear evidence that publication of these old documents is truly a threat to the defenses of the nation—which the government has not proved—these are good political but bad philosophical and historical questions. Still, they are being raised by influential men and they come closer to the Marxist view of the press—that it should be a servant of the government—than to the American view of the press as defined in the First Amendment.

It is not good enough to suppress facts relating to the past, as distinguished from dangerous military information affecting the present or future on the ground that this may be awkward. This comes close to Lenin's view of the press. "Why should freedom of speech

and freedom of press be allowed?" he asked in 1920. "Why should a government which is doing what it believes to be right allow itself to be criticized? It would not allow opposition by lethal weapons. Ideas are much more lethal than guns. Why should any man be allowed to buy a printing press and disseminate pernicious opinions calculated to embarrass the government?"

Well, many men who oppose publication of the Pentagon Papers don't go this far, but the violent opponents of publication, like Herbert Goldwater, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who is crying "treason," come very close to the Lenin thesis that opposition to the government is unpatriotic or worse.

It is true that newspaper editors, raised in the American tradition of "publish and be damned" do not always know what damage they may do to the diplomatic process by publishing official documents. Their information is limited and no doubt the official insiders know more than the outsiders, but even this is a dubious argument.

As Walter Lippmann has pointed out, you had better be careful not to go too far with

the "insiders" argument. "For if you go on," he told the National Press Club in Washington on his 70th birthday in 1960, "you will be showing how ridiculous it is that we live in a republic under a democratic system, and that anyone should be allowed to vote."

"You will be denouncing the principle of democracy itself, which asserts that the outsiders shall be sovereign over the insiders. For you will be showing that the people, since they are ignorant, are therefore incapable of governing themselves."

"If the country is to be governed with the consent of the governed, then the government must arrive at opinions about what their government want them to consent to... Here we correspondents perform an essential service. In some field of interest, we make it our business to find out what is going on under the surface and beyond the horizon..."

"In this we do what every sovereign citizen is supposed to do, but has not the time or the interest to do for himself. This is our job. It is no mean calling. We have a right to be proud of it, and to be glad that it is our work..."

## Bull Market

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—The meticulous report of the Citizens Research Foundation on political spending in 1968 has disclosed, above all, a staggering increase from 1964. Total costs were up 50 percent, from \$200 to \$300 million. The cost of electing a President and Vice-President rose 67 percent, from \$80 to \$130 million. By comparison, the nation emerged with Dwight Eisenhower 20 years ago for the bargain price of \$11.6 million.

Closely studied, the CRF report also indicates how difficult it is going to be to bring this rising curve under effective control. (All political spending totaled only \$140 million in 1962.) And even if the campaign-spending bill now pending in Congress passes largely intact, it has some serious deficiencies.

For instance, the CRF report shows that Richard Nixon's general election campaign spent \$8,020,000 for television and radio time and newspaper advertising space. For the same purposes, the Humphrey-Muskie campaign spent \$4,229,000.

Such expenditures would be limited, to some extent, in the pending bill. If the Democrats have their way in Congress and Nixon doesn't veto, the formula probably would be 5 cents per eligible voter for radio-TV time and the same amount for newspaper and billboard space. That would hold both campaigns to about \$7 million in each fund.

### Production Excluded

But the bill does not reach another major expenditure—the cost of "media production." That is, it does not cover what the campaigns could spend on producing spot announcements, films, advertising, and the like; in 1968, Nixon spent \$1.98 million for such purposes and Humphrey \$1.08 million for the general election alone.

Moreover, it is not realistic to provide the same fund for radio-TV time as for newspaper space.

The CRF figures show that in all contests in 1968, \$58.9 million was spent for radio-TV, as against only about \$20 million for newspapers. And a Republican proposal to allow money from one fund to be transferred to another would have the effect of nearly doubling what the two sides could and would spend on radio and television.

Another serious problem is demonstrated in a study by the Federal Communications Commission. It shows that the real costs of radio-television time for the 1968 presidential election were about 50 percent higher than the official totals of either the Nixon or the Humphrey campaigns. The CRF reported that Nixon spent \$8.02 million, but the FCC study shows that the network and local stations billed \$12.4 million; Humphrey spent \$4.2 million, but the total billings were \$6.1 million.

The difference is what was spent in behalf of the two candidates, but not under their control, by various local groups and individuals; and in each case that kind of "uncontrolled" spending came to about a third of the total.

### Question Raised

The pending bill would attempt to remedy that by providing that candidates for federal office would have to authorize in writing anything spent in their behalf, and that each expenditure would be charged against a candidate's allowable total. But that raises a serious constitutional question—can Congress or a candidate prevent a citizen from spending his money for political purposes without violating that citizen's freedom of speech and expression? And even if permissible, this restriction clearly would dampen citizen participation and local responsibility by centralizing all funds and spending decisions in one national organization.

For would the provision be easy to administer. In 1968, for in-

## An Insider's View

## The Morality of Nations

By W. W. Rostow

AUSTIN, Texas—James Reston's column of June 13, 1971, says this: "One of the many extraordinary things in this collection is how seldom anybody in the Kennedy or Johnson administrations ever seems to have questioned the moral basis of the American war effort." He mentions not among others who "concentrated on pragmatic questions... rather than whether they were justifiable for a great nation fighting for what it proclaimed were moral purposes."

Mr. Reston is quite wrong. The moral and other bases for the position I held—and hold—on American policy in Asia are set out in "The Prospects for Communist China" (1954); "An American Policy in Asia" (1955); "The United States in the World Arena" (1960); as well as in a good many other pieces, including a talk at Fort Bragg in June, 1961, and a number of memoranda written as a public servant which have, somehow, not yet found their way into The New York Times. My colleagues can speak for themselves, but I am sure their views were as deeply rooted as mine.

I raise the matter now not in personal defense, for I feel no need for that. I do so because the relation of morality to the national interest has been, a peculiarly different problem for Americans (as George Kennan, for example, has lucidly pointed out) and because the question is dangerously bedeviled in current discussions of foreign policy.

### An Old Dichotomy

For reasons that reach back to our birth as a nation, out of the ideas of the Enlightenment, we have tended to oscillate between high-toned moralism and a highly pragmatic pursuit of conventional national interests.

There are moral issues involved in supporting the pursuit of the national interest—ours or anyone else's. And they are not simple.

First, and above all, is the question of pacifism. For any reasonably sensitive human being the rejection of pacifism does not come easy. War is ugly and sinful. But pacifism requires an acceptance of all the consequences of never fighting. And this most Americans, including myself, cannot do.

That means, however, that all national policy—like the human condition itself—is morally flawed because it envisages war as an ultimate sanction and contingency.

Second is the question of whether the defense of American interests runs with or against the interests of those most directly affected. In Asia this has meant, for example, answering the questions: Did the South Koreans in 1950 and the South Vietnamese in 1961 and in 1965 want to fight for an independent destiny or did they prefer to go with the Communist leadership in Pyongyang and Hanoi?

I can attest that it was this question President Kennedy felt he had to answer above any other before making his critical commitments to South Vietnam in November-December, 1961.

Third is the tactical moral question of conducting war, if it comes, so as to minimize damage to civilian lives. The history of

war suggests this is never, nor wholly successful; but clearly a part of the problem a legitimate claim on the y and its armed forces.

Fourth is the broad question of whether the raw power interests of the nation, in general and morally debatable in at least relative terms.

I have for long taken the interest of the United States as negative: to prevent the advance of Europe or Asia single potentially hostile y and to prevent the emergence of a major power in this sphere.

### The People's Interest

These objectives demand accord with the interests of majority of the peoples of Europe, Asia and America. We could not have divided our post-1940 foreign policy if this were not so. The vengeance of our interests theirs is reflected in treaties, other agreements, which been approved in accordance our constitutional arrangement and those of other nations.

In the world as it is, I fit power interests, as I would them, to be morally legitimate.

With is the moral quest the nation's word, once give a great nation to make the moments we have to Son Asia involves a moral consent to stay with them. lieve it immoral to walk from our treaty commitment which other nations and I beings have taken as the nations for their lives in the liberal sense.

I do not detect any that weighing of these in the complex moral considerations Mr. Reston's casual obiter. What I do detect is a d into responsibility. In this reasons he does not explain fate of South Vietnam, one some point to relate to th of Southeast Asia as a Mr. Reston appears to have laterally repeated the theory.

As late as 1969, when toured Asia, there was gre widespread anxiety from Te Djalara about the consequences of premature American withdrawal from the area. would guess that anxiety least as high today. This a moral but a factual q and a matter for judgment the basis of evidence. We to be able to discuss it mature and dispassionate.

In many years of debate Southeast Asia, I have with care and sympathy th of those who arrived at ments different from mine. The issues at stake ar that, as Mr. Rusk used they ought to be approach our knees. My most pr objection to those who withdraw our commitment defense of the area is the timely with which they times clothe their position.

It is time for all of us to these words of Dean A. "On one thing only I measure of assurance—o rightness of contempt for the honest and right-sou which, joined with a y liness, beloveth with a dam opportunities of our time an unbecoming film. For this ultimate end."

Mr. Rostow, White House, in the Johnson administration, wrote this article for New York Times.

## Letters

### Tug of War?

Much as government is do in the good old days, T. York Times a few years cleared w.r. on the State Department in the Vietnam war. Now, w latest raid behind the enemy in the Pentagon, eliminates the capture of classified gment documents, The Times clearly stamped itself as "enemy" and will no longer, the very confidential relationship it has previously had U.S. government officials.

Nevertheless, misfortune accompanied by form of good fortune. Hani The New York Times, oca care about or seek "inside" based on the favor of o should be better able to the position to which it has aspired—the fearless, p leader of an unbecoming, pendent press, free to p and print anything at all regardless of the consequences for itself or others.

THOMAS A. WHELAN, Munich.



## Art in Paris Conflicting Aspirations In Islam

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, June 23 (IHT).—"Seek perfection in calligraphy for it is one of the keys of existence." Thus, in Arabic letters, an inscription on an inkwell made for export in China during the 16th century.

In the predominantly ornamental art of the Muslim countries, calligraphy holds a central place. Intricate, sensuous or proud, alternately calligraphic and caterpillar-like, it proliferates across the surface of dishes, ewers, swords and candlestick-holders—all the objects of daily use—and when it is silent its energy still seems to reverberate in the harmonies of the ornamental patterns that surround it.

On both these levels of writing, and ornament one feels the pulse of a civilization upon a black and silent universe the mark of chosen spiritual order. Ritual duty, standard morality and hyperbolic praise ("Glory to our master, the King, the supreme combatant, the most just sultan in the world, who bends the necks of the nation...") are the usual fare, and no doubt hold the same order of psychological implications as the calligrapher. Witness in this respect the inscription on an apothecary's cuplet: "This blessed cup counteracts all poisons... It is intended for make-up and the bite of scorpions, fevers, childbirth, mother's milk, mad dogs, suffocations, ulcers, marasmus, paralysis of the mouth, loss of blood... Let the bitten person, his missionary drink from it and let him be cured with God's permission."

### Figures

The religious inclinations of the Islamic nations developed a distaste for representations of figures—a distaste that in the early days took the form of an absolute prohibition. This probably helps explain the extraordinary extension taken by ornamentation in their art.

But also in the barren geographic context that saw the development of Islam and in the nomadic way of life of the first believers, there was no room for objects other than the utilitarian. And these objects set in the void of a desert world, condensed within themselves an intensity, a vibrant, feverish importance and a smallness that the passing hand and somehow suggested but could not repeat.

I do not believe any of the objects on view here were produced in such a context, and no doubt some influence at least came from contacts with other civilizations, but the original spirit of the culture was given in a way that abstracted and refined the various regional styles.

The lands of Islam have, over centuries, reached from Asia to the heart of India and the hinges of three continents. In this time and in these lands, the forms of civilization have been most varied and a small exhibition of 350 objects from the French museums did not hope to do them justice. The organizers of the exhibition, to be sure, imposed limits on their own. India and China had to be neglected, black Africa shunned and a limit fixed in time from the 7th to the 17th century.

These limits are something of an embarrassment and even without them one senses that the full range and variety of the culture is not being expressed. One could, for instance, like to see of the art of the miniature, though there are some excellent examples both of Persian and of Mughal production that illustrate refinement and charm of this in other areas. In fact, the best elements of



Inscribed ivory plaque from the Orangerie exhibition of Islamic art.

this exhibition do display the outstanding level of refinement reached by Islamic civilization. One also discovers some of the risks it can when refinement turned flashy and elegance turned cold, and when the lavish pride of craftsmanship favored a form of pretentiousness not so far removed from the Victorian spirit.

As one walks through the Orangerie, the question periodically arises: Is this art? Most of the time the answer is no. What we see is a high order of craft. This helps explain a certain dissatisfaction one may feel on leaving the exhibition. For it is almost exclusively a collection of objects, including rugs, ceramics, metalwork, arms, scientific instruments,

glassware, jewels and illuminated manuscripts. Though each is admirable in some way or another and permits a guess at the spiritual style from which they emerged, except in some of the miniatures, we have no sense of meeting any man or artist face to face in whom is concentrated the essence of his world.

The imposed abstraction of Muslim art allows it to find its best and freest expression in architecture. Unfortunately, the exhibition appears to have been set up on a low budget that did not allow for better documentation than the straightforward but often unprofessional color slides of some monuments. Yet it is in these monuments that Muslim civilization most

successfully expressed its specific confrontation with destiny and its ambiguous desire both for the impossible purity of submission (such is the meaning of the word Islam) and for a permanent "arrangement with heaven." For it appears, as a culture, to be torn between conflicting aspirations: to change the world in a moment of ennobled tension and to enjoy it in a total and paradisaical absence of all tension.

### Symmetry

The simple symmetry of the mosque is a theological world model that is easy to understand. A royal palace, with its courts and fountains, has an ennobling beauty to it that leaves one breathless. The architecture

seems to represent the tangible, symbolic poles of the Islamic paradox.

The exhibition at the Orangerie is a selective inventory of what the French museums contain pertaining to the Muslim world. The variety of the objects and their occasional utter luxury may surprise one and strike the imagination. Unfortunately, the exhibition remains something of a private affair for experts and does not convey to the general public any broad or intelligible picture of a civilization that is an important part not only of the past but also of the present.

Orangerie des Tuileries, to Aug. 30.

## Holland Festival Open to Present and Future Without Forgetting Past

By David Stevens

AMSTERDAM (IHT).—The Holland Festival, now in its 24th year, has always been one of the most attractive and challenging in Europe, primarily because it is basically by and for the Dutch and, like the people, open to the present and the future without forgetting the past.

"A festival should be progressive. It should be ahead of the trends in art—or try to be," Jo Elendorm, the festival's opera and concert program director, said a few days ago. "If a festival becomes a museum it is dead."

There is no hardening of the arteries here—the signs are rather of rejuvenation. The festival opened last week, not with some petrified gala event, but with several days of free concerts and theater in the streets and other public places, here and in many other Dutch towns and cities. And it will end July 9 with a "musical circus," ranging from classical to do-it-yourself, lasting until 3 in the morning in the halls and rooms of the venerable Concertgebouw.

Past and present, Dutch art otherwise, is invoked in varied musical programs. They range from jazz to concert marking the anniversaries of Jozeph des Prés and Jan Swiechuck to programs of the 20th-century composers Kees van Baaren and Willem Pijper and their still-young pupils and disciples.

### Reassessment

The contemporary music prospectus also includes the opening notes of a campaign to reassess the importance of Kurt Weill, many of whose works are as lost or inaccessible as, say, Monteverdi's. This weekend the Hague Residentie Orchestra under Gary Bertini, and with Lotte Lenya,

Weill's widow, as one of the performers, will give concert performances of "Royal Palace" and "Der Silbersee," while on July 3 his "Requiem," unearthed last October in Paris in a pile of second-hand musical material, will have its world premiere in Utrecht.

On successive nights last week-end it was possible to experience two extremes of the multi-faceted festival program. One was a monumental performance of the complex "Requiem for a Young Poet" by the late German composer Bernd Alois Zimmermann. The other was a "children's opera," entitled "Esperanza," performed and partly created by Dutch schoolchildren. Yet, as far apart as they were aesthetically and intellectually they had a powerful emotional commitment in common.

The "poet" of Zimmermann's requiem is not a specific one, although he dedicated his work to Serge Yesenin, Vladimir Mayakovsky and Konrad Bayer—all poets who killed themselves. It was a dedication of tragic premonition, for Zimmermann took his own life last year at 53.

As in his opera "Die Soldaten," which will be seen here too in the Dusseldorf Opera's production, Zimmermann reveals himself in a prophetic guise of Wagnerian proportions, putting into practice his visionary ideas of "musical pluralism" and the "spherical concept of time."

The "Requiem"—for soprano, baritone, speakers, orchestra, jazz combo, and taped sounds mainly of spoken words—seems to be nothing less than a massive collage of, and lament for, the years 1920-70. The words emitted from



Scene from "Esperanza," the "children's opera."

loudspeakers placed around the audience are those of the three dedicatory poets, and of Joyce Pound and Camus; of Pope John 23d and St. Augustine, of Goethe, Dostoevsky and Mao. But they are used less to communicate ideas than to communicate sound, piled layer on layer and interrupted by live orchestra and chorus with apocalyptic interludes relating to the traditional requiem.

The Netherlands radio orchestra and chorus, and other musical forces from Berlin, Vienna and Cologne, were under the committed and precise command of Michael Gielen. Whether this work will occupy in the second half of the 20th century the same pivotal position as Mahler's Eighth Symphony did in the first half (the comparison is evoked by the inclusion of Mahler in the festival program) remains to be seen, but its effect on the young capacity audience was powerful indeed.

"Esperanza" grew out of the success in using Dutch children in recent festival productions of Britten's "Noye's Flude" and Malcolm Williamson's "The Happy Prince." This time, however, youngsters of a "typical" Amsterdam secondary school joined with the Dutch writer Mies Bouhuys in choosing subject and plot development.

The story is basically the conflict of rich and poor, set in a South American country, and its development is surprisingly sophisticated—so much so that many visiting critics believed that schoolchildren could not be so realistic. It ends in a failed revolt, with everything going on much the same as before, and with the slaying of a priest who quits the oppressive organized church to lead the poor.

The music of Bernard van Beethoven and Theo Loevendief, who conducted an orchestra/pop group also made up of teenagers, had a sophisticated simplicity that suited the production and was intermittently reminiscent of some of the effects achieved by Brecht and Weill. The simple staging in an indoor tennis court struck home with uncomplicated directness.

\$400. But for somebody terribly, terribly chic, it's so elegant."

His shop is well attended not only by wealthy and biased private customers but by American decorators as well. One of them recently bought 35 out of a collection of 150 pretty 18th-century botanical prints which Mr. Dumas treasured up by framing them with stainless steel.

Right now, the most stunning places in his windows are a couple of 17th-century wooden Caesars (which used to stand at the prow of a ship) which he has made into two giant statues that would look great in some handsome foyer.

With throbbing enthusiasm, Mr. Dumas now wants to push ahead. He is about to open a second shop, next to the first, where he will show yesterday's objects and new ones designed by himself, tied together by his pet theme "quality, my dear quality."

## Tinkering With the Objects of Yesterday

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 22 (IHT).—Richard C. Dumas is "a decorator's decorator," a man who is brave enough to upholster a Louis XVI bed with American patchwork, but a Renaissance bronze on a clear plastic base or have a mysterious eye painted on a steel triangle, turning it into a surrealist, 5150 objet d'art.

All this may jolt purists but it somehow not only looks right but amusing. A man with no hang-ups, Mr. Dumas feels that his main function in life is to tinker with yesterday's objects and make them look like today's. Mr. Dumas is a classic case of an American who had made Paris his home. A skinny, cheerfully effervescent type, he used to be a clothes designer on Seventh Avenue, got bored with it and decided that "the only thing that gives me pleasure is to buy beautiful objects."

Since there is a limit to how much one can accumulate, he opened an antique shop at 14 Rue de l'Université.

### French and Louis

In Paris, where he has been established for three years, Mr. Dumas first encountered some

predictable, cold-shouldered resistance. "You know how the French are about their Louis." But now, they are beginning to understand his imaginative, tongue-in-cheek approach and he says "they adore it."

One may not like all the objects in his shop, but you have to admit that every single one has been thought about," he said doing a little dance around his treasures. He has often turned uninteresting little things into eye-catching conversation pieces. For instance, "I had a collection of rather boring Napoleon III miniature musical souvenirs of the wonders of Italy made by little women who went blind doing them. I thought, what the hell can I do with them? I can't let them sit in a drawer. Instead, he had them set in a handsome, clear and pure plastic pyramid.

Sometimes he leaves his finds intact but suggests a different, modern use for them. He has a tiny Directoire ivory box which used to hold mouches (beauty spots). Since nobody is likely to be needing those today, Mr. Dumas suggests that it could be used for keeping one's precious contact lenses. "It's an idea, jolly," he admits. "It costs

\$400. But for somebody terribly, terribly chic, it's so elegant."

His shop is well attended not only by wealthy and biased private customers but by American decorators as well. One of them recently bought 35 out of a collection of 150 pretty 18th-century botanical prints which Mr. Dumas treasured up by framing them with stainless steel.

Right now, the most stunning places in his windows are a couple of 17th-century wooden Caesars (which used to stand at the prow of a ship) which he has made into two giant statues that would look great in some handsome foyer.

With throbbing enthusiasm, Mr. Dumas now wants to push ahead. He is about to open a second shop, next to the first, where he will show yesterday's objects and new ones designed by himself, tied together by his pet theme "quality, my dear quality."

## Two Ballets To Help Save Titian Work

Though Theater Full,  
Little Money Raised

LONDON, June 23 (AP).—Two new ballets received world premieres in London last night in a glittering rescue operation to keep a 400-year-old Italian painting in England.

Leading the campaign for Titian's "Death of Actaeon," British and other European ballet stars—led by Dame Margot Fonteyn—danced the two new works and a mime fantasy in a performance billed as "A Dress Rehearsal for the Greatest Show on Earth."

Financially, the evening was a failure. It netted only a few thousand pounds, despite a near-capacity audience at London's 2,358-seat Coliseum Theatre. The Titian masterpiece is expected to reach \$2 million or more when it is auctioned Friday.

But it was a unique event in ballet history. The all-star troupe danced a ballet called "Garden Party," first conceived by Diaghilev and Nijinsky in 1913 but never performed before. The second premiere was "C. 1830," with songs by French poet Victor Hugo and music by Liszt and Berlioz. Both starred Dame Margot.

Both works were produced by British dance critic Richard Buckle, who also produced the mime play featuring leading British dancers and Zizi Jeanmaire of France, Pilar Lopez of Spain, Hideo Fukagawa of Japan and Kama Dev of India. American pop artist Andy Warhol designed some of the sets.

The price of tickets was dropped to one sixth of the original \$100 "so that people who love art and ballet could take part, instead of just millionaires," said an organizer.

If "The Greatest Show on Earth" and other campaigns fail to raise enough to buy "The Death of Actaeon," the proceeds of the evening will go toward building a theater museum in London.

It is feared that the painting, like London Bridge and dozens of art works sold to Americans—most notably Velasquez's "Juan de Parra"—that went to New York's Metropolitan Museum a few months ago for \$5.6 million—will go into what the British consider exile in the United States.

### Paris Opéra Reopening

PARIS, June 23 (IHT).—The Paris Opéra, closed since July 30 of last year for repair work and general reorganization, will reopen Sept. 30. It was announced here today by Bernard Lefort, interim director of the house pending takeover by Hamburg's Rolf Liebermann in 1973. Chosen for the reopening has been a Wieland Wagner production of Wagner's "Walküre."

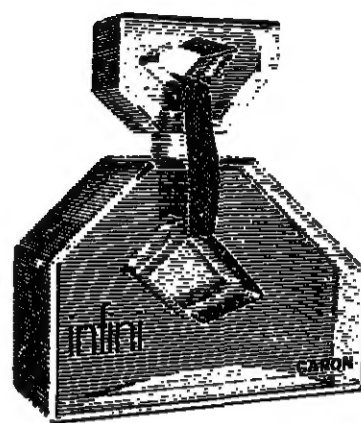
### Actors May Strike

HOLLYWOOD, June 23 (UPI).—Movie and television actors and actresses last night authorized a strike if they do not get an "adequate contract" by June 30. Of the 1,500 members of the Screen Actors Guild casting votes at a meeting here, only three were against a strike.

The most famous producer of diamonds in the world. **HARRY WINSTON** Each stone is cut in his own workshop, **HARRY WINSTON** and the choice 29 avenue Montaigne, Paris. is unlimited. It is **Babzac 69-07** also in his own workshop that these precious stones are transformed into exclusive creations, justifying the slogan: "from the mine to the jewel!"

GENEVE, 24 QUAI GENERAL GUISAN NEW YORK 718 FIFTH AVENUE

infini  
new perfume



CARON Paris

The famous makers of Fleurs de Rocaille and Bellodgia



SEA SNOW  
SUMMER  
WINTER

safer with a  
**ROLEX**  
SUBMARINER

and the new extra-slim  
collection Cellini  
**JEAN ÉTÉ**  
watchmaker-Jeweler  
70 Fg Saint-Honoré, Paris  
Anjou 12-33



MAISON DE HAUTE COUTURE  
MODELS WITH LABELS  
Choose from the latest collections  
Tax free. Free delivery.  
121 Rue La Boétie (16)  
ABESSA 111-113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 18







## French Franc Revaluation Report Seen Trial Balloon

By Jack Abouf

PARIS, June 23 (AP-DJ).—The possibility of revaluing the French franc as a means of combating accelerating inflation is being suggested by French newspapers.

Both Finance Ministry officials

## U.K. Denies Lockheed-R-R Contract Role

LONDON, June 23 (AP-DJ).—

The British government had no participation in the original contract between Lockheed Aircraft Corp. of the United States and Rolls-Royce Ltd., Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace in the Department of Trade and Industry, said in a statement transmitted to the chairman of the U.S. Senate Banking Committee today.

Mr. Corfield's statement, a resume and background explanation of the Rolls-Royce financial crisis, was issued in answer to a written question in the House of Commons.

He said original government aid to Rolls-Royce of £47 million in 1968 to assist development of the RB-211 engine did not commit the government to support Rolls-Royce generally.

On the company's contract with Lockheed, Mr. Corfield said: "The British government were in no sense parties to this contract and had no part in the price settlement which secured the RB-211 order by Lockheed. It was the sole responsibility of Rolls-Royce."

Unofficial observers regarded

the statement as an attempt to rebut criticisms made to the Senate committee about the government's attitude to the contract.

Lockheed-R-R

Contract Role

Lockheed-R-R

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

Contract Role

And private banking sources re-

jected the suggestion as "ridiculous." One banker said it would be "catastrophic."

In the last few days, however, a number of French newspapers, including *Le Monde* and the business daily, *Les Echos*, have mentioned such a possibility. But they were quick to add that revaluation, however limited, would only be taken as a last resort.

Observers wondered whether the reports were not intentional leaks designed to prepare public opinion for eventual government constraints in the price and wage fields.

Les Echos yesterday said the suggestion of revaluation at this stage looked like a "trial balloon."

Wage-Price Spiral  
There is little doubt, however, that the continued wage-price spiral, which is threatening the economy, is a major problem for the government.

As reported last week, prices are estimated to have increased 0.5 percent in May, bringing the rise for the year to 2.5 percent. At the same time, wage increases are running at an annual rate of 10 percent.

It is generally agreed that the government will have to take some action soon to check inflation.

Finance Ministry officials are known to have drafted an anti-inflationary program, ready for implementation at short notice should the situation deteriorate further. It is similar to the stabilization plan begun in September, 1963, which all but froze prices and wages. This succeeded in controlling inflation, but at a price of record unemployment and economic recession.

The 1963 plan was also blamed for the nationwide strikes and riots that nearly paralyzed France in May-June, 1968, resulting in a massive flight of capital and the devaluation of the franc in August, 1968.

Although a number of cabinet ministers are opposed to the introduction of a new stabilization plan, revaluation is certainly out of the question, one Finance Ministry official said.

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing recently said he expects the rate of price increases to slow this autumn.

Businessmen, however, are less optimistic. Recent official surveys show that a large majority expects prices to continue their upward movement in the next few months.

Observers also note that prices for agricultural and oleaginous products are scheduled to rise next month in accordance with decisions of the European Economic Community.

On the domestic front, price increases are scheduled for bread, housing rents and Paris transportation.

Klassen Reports  
No New Decision  
By Bundesbank

FRANKFURT, June 23 (AP-DJ).—The Central Bank Council of the Bundesbank did not

make any monetary decisions at its regular meeting today, Bundesbank president Karl Klassen said.

Mr. Klassen said the council gave careful consideration to criticisms of its policies, but noted that the floating of the deutsche mark was introduced in part to enable the Bundesbank to pursue an anti-inflationary policy.

"In the present situation, we are going to stay on our present course," he said.

Mr. Klassen said that since the floating of the mark May 10, the equivalent of 6.5 billion marks have left, together with 2 billion marks in forward money that became payable, bringing the total outflow to 8.5 billion marks. "This is a notable proportion of the funds which we had to take,"

Meanwhile, Reuters reported that the Bundesbank did not sell any dollars today on the foreign exchange market. This is the first day the bank has not sold dollars since it began selling them on June 3.

13% Rise Is Forecast  
In U.S. Construction

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP-DJ).—Total U.S. construction contracting this year is expected to rise to \$78.7 billion, a 13 percent gain from last year's total of \$69.7 billion, the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co. said today.

The forecast was a revision of the estimate last October of a 9 percent advance over the year earlier.

The revision was caused by marked activity in electric utility construction that "has reached epidemic proportions," Dodge said.

Most of the 13 percent increase is expected to come during the remaining months of the year, when the currently high level of residential home contracting gradually will be joined by improving demand for most types of nonresidential construction.

## Economic Analysis The Cost of Vietnam Duplicity

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI).—Among the many persons misled by President Lyndon B. Johnson, one can deduce from the Pentagon papers, were his chief economic advisers. By hiding the 1964 decision to open an air war against North Vietnam, and the April 1, 1965, commitment of GIs for offensive action in South Vietnam, reasonable tax and budgetary moves were delayed for years.

As a result, Mr. Johnson messed up the American economy, as he pursued his disastrous course in Vietnam. And it is still in bad shape.

The papers published last week by The New York Times show that the Johnson administration reached a "consensus" in early September, 1964, to attack North Vietnam. There were no dollar estimates to go along with the military decisions.

A check with key budget officials of that era indicates that they learned of the secret air war against North Vietnam and the April, 1965, commitment of troops for the first time when they read it a week ago Sunday in The New York Times.

Among the Johnson "confidants" who were sold down the river were the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, Gardner Ackley, Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler and Budget Director Charles L. Schultz.

Budget Overrun  
By the early fall of 1965, well-posted congressional sources such as Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., were saying that the following year's budget would run \$10 to \$12 billion over earlier estimates for fiscal 1967.

Yet on Sept. 9, 1965, still working in the dark, Mr. Ackley made a speech in Philadelphia saying that figures "sometimes quoted in the press" can at this point only be pure figments of someone's imagination. The estimates we at the council have put into our tentative projections do not even approach that order of magnitude.

Oct. 5, 1965, Mr. Fowler went to a Chicago meeting of the American Bankers Association, where he said: "I thought Defense was going to add \$10 to \$15 billion to our fiscal 1967 budget. It'd be back in my office right now considering proposals for tax increases to pay for it."

As the fiscal year moved along, the Stennis numbers proved all too accurate.

It was clear even then that Messrs. Fowler and Ackley knew less about the war buildup than many of their contemporaries on Capitol Hill and in the Pentagon. The announced military buildup as of July, 1965, was approximately 200,000 men. But in a Nov. 28, 1965, column I wrote for The Washington Post headed "Concealing the Costs of Vietnam," I quoted various sources as suggesting that the escalation was going faster.

In that piece, I cited a report by Lloyd Norman, military correspondent for Newsweek, re-

vealing that the Pentagon was "pushing for—and predicting—a force of 400,000 to 500,000 men [in Vietnam] later in 1966."

Many Speeches

There were plenty of people skeptical of the official Johnsonian estimates of war involvement in late 1965, but the proof of their intuition or sound judgment was not vindicated until publication of the Pentagon papers.

In June, 1965 (remember, the ground troop commitment was made secretly in April), the Johnson administration had the audacity to ask Congress for a mere \$700 million supplemental appropriation for Vietnam and in January, 1966, it was still officially estimating the fiscal 1967 cost of the war at \$10 to \$12 billion. Instead of the real figure—twice that big. Month by month, as 1966 slipped into history, the Budget Bureau concealed from the American public what it knew was going on.

It seems hard to grasp in retrospect, but a Washington Post story of Feb. 4, 1966, reported that the day before, Mr. Fowler went before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress and warned that a tax increase or "harsher" measures than proposed by the administration "could buck the economy into a tailspin." Mr. Fowler's advice: "Go slow."

In retrospect again, the Federal Reserve Board and its former chairman, William McChesney Martin, look very good in their historic controversy with Mr. Johnson over the discount rate in December, 1965.

Inflationary Thrust

The Fed, over Messrs. Johnson's, Fowler's and Ackley's objections, raised the discount rate that December after holding Mr. Martin off since October. Mr. Johnson called Mr. Martin to his Texas ranch and made a big issue of the Fed bucking the administration. But it was clear to Mr. Martin that a tremendous surge of war-based activity was giving the economy an inflationary thrust, without any compensating tax action.

Mr. Martin knew from his friends in business that orders from the Pentagon were zooming, but he got neither guidance nor information from the White House.

It has long since been an accepted fact—among Democrats as well as Republican historians—that the current inflation can be traced back to the failure of the Johnson administration to plan to pay for the war that it escalated in midsummer of 1965.

What becomes apparent now is that the inflation had its real inception even earlier, at a White House strategy meeting on Sept. 7, 1964, when the air attacks against North Vietnam got official sanction.

It is a sad chapter in American history; it will make an equally sad footnote in the textbooks on economic advisers who will always wonder whether they got the whole truth, half truths, or deceptive veils from the White House and the Pentagon.

## Oil Firms Warn Venezuela Against Restrictive Law

By H.J. Maidenber

CARACAS, June 23 (NYT).—The foreign petroleum industry, which produces 88 percent of this country's crude oil, warned yesterday that pending legislation here to control its operations could undermine Venezuela's position as one of the world's major suppliers of fuel.

The warning was the first public reference by the industry to the possible consequences of measures to control oil companies prior to the expiration of previous concessions and to mandate their reversion to the state without compensation starting in 1983.

Richard Irving, a director of the Royal Dutch/Shell group's Venezuelan subsidiary, told a luncheon and general meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce here yesterday that:

• Passage of the Hydrocarbons Reversion Law, as the measure is termed, would spur the United States and other energy-short markets to develop other sources of fuel.

• The pending law would inhibit the development of new reserves that are known to exist in Venezuela and place a new and heavy burden on the state to find money to create new fields as present ones run down.

Venezuela currently receives 80 percent of foreign oil profits on the production of petroleum.

The proposed law at present is supported by all political parties in Venezuela's Congress, which is unusual in Latin America in that it dictates to the executive branch. Thus, passage before the present session ends next month is considered assured.

Fear for Investments  
Speaking before several hundred American executives, many of whom fear that passage of the Hydrocarbons Reversion Law would eventually affect all foreign investments here, Mr. Irving said:

"There is a worldwide demand for oil and it is growing. Of that there is no question. The question is whether Venezuela, which produces more than a billion barrels of crude oil a year, can continue its present flow without developing new reserves."

"I don't believe the geologists who say that there are only 14 billion barrels of proved reserves. I think the proved reserves are between 20 and 30 billion barrels."

However, the Shell Oil director said that while some 60 percent of Venezuela's production of 3.7 million barrels each day goes to the North American market, half that volume consists of residual

fuel, used, after costly desulphurization, for industrial and home heating purposes.

Other Sources

This market, conscious of pollution, is capable of technological advances that are bound to encourage the development of energy from such sources that "are likely to bring difficulties to Venezuelan fuel oil in the longer run," Mr. Irving said.

For Venezuela to keep its present position in the world oil market, he said, vast sums must be spent here to develop known deposits of poorer grades of petroleum.

Moreover, Mr. Irving, whose company produces about 27 percent of Venezuela's crude oil, noted that basic production costs in the Middle East are "lower than anywhere else in the world."

The largest producer of crude oil in Venezuela is Creole Oil Co., which is 85 percent owned by Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey). Creole produces roughly 45 percent of Venezuela's crude oil.

Altogether, U.S. oil companies account for 71 percent of Venezuelan crude oil production.

Largest Drydock  
Is Inaugurated  
By Portuguese

LISBON, June 23 (UPI).—Portuguese President Américo Thomaz today inaugurated the world's largest drydock, a 1,700-by-318-foot giant capable of handling million-ton tankers.

The drydock was dredged from the mud and rock on the banks of the south side of the Tagus estuary opposite Lisbon in 20 months. It was finished a week ahead of schedule.

It is the latest in the complex of drydocks and repair yards which the Lisavna shipyard company has built over the past three and a half years. The company is owned by Portuguese Companhia Uniao Fabril (CUF) group, together with Swedish and Dutch interests.

Initially, the drydock will service tankers of 230,000 tons, which are the largest at present afloat. But the Japanese are currently building 500,000-tonners and are expected to produce tankers of one million tons in a few years.

The drydock has been constructed so that it can handle two tankers at one time—at 75,000 and 150,000 tons.

Yugoslavs' Income Up

BEIGRADE, June 23 (AP-DJ).—Net personal income in Yugoslavia in the first five months of 1971 rose 25 percent from the like period of 1970, the Yugoslav Bureau for Statistics said.

## U.S. Gold Stock Declines Again

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. gold stock declined by \$357 million in May, the seventh consecutive monthly drop, the Treasury reported.

The large decline was widely anticipated following the international monetary crisis early in May.

The May figures show that the total U.S. gold stock fell to \$10,568 billion from \$10,925 billion a month earlier and \$11.9 billion a year earlier.

In April, the gold stock declined \$38 million. May was the sharpest drop since the \$406 million decline last December.

## Haack Says NYSE Can't Be Policeman

WASHINGTON, June 23 (Reuters).—New York Stock Exchange President Robert Haack told Congress today he did not believe the exchange was presently equipped to send out its own army of investigators and auditors to act as watchdog over member firms.

Mr. Haack told Sen. John McClellan's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, which is probing crime in the securities industry, that the exchange had to rely greatly on the good faith of its members.

"If you cannot believe the data [from member firms], you are in trouble," he said.

Mr. Haack noted that member firms report to the exchange every three months on the amount of securities in their vaults.

Sen. Edward Gurney, R., Fla., asked Mr. Haack why the exchange did not do the work itself.

"It would be a gargantuan task," he replied. Specifically, in response to a request by Sen. McClellan, D., Ark., Mr. Haack proposed the following legislation:

• Reporting all securities thefts and losses to a central authority.

• Making theft of securities from a broker-dealer a federal crime.

• Requiring federal fingerprinting of all broker-dealer and stock clearing corporation personnel.

• Making background investigations of all prospective employees of NYSE member firms.

• Establishing one central federal law enforcement agency to deal with securities thefts.

Moreover, Mr. Haack said, the security-count problem was relatively small compared with other Wall Street problems, such as keeping track of transfer and stock records.

Paper-Work Crisis  
He said that in the 1968-69 period, when back office paper work piled up, the NYSE had literally to step into the internal business of 150 to 200 of the then 375 member firms.

"The industry was almost out of control," he said.

In order to prevent securities losses and thefts resulting from the paper-work logjam, Mr. Haack said the NYSE had to control these firms' operations and, in fact, curtail the volume of their business.

Mr. Haack also told the Senate panel that the exchange's formal commission rate structure proposals, to be unveiled before the Securities and Exchange Commission next Monday, will generate less revenue than the present structure, which includes the temporary \$15 surcharge.

Mr. Haack said, however, that the new proposal was based on various rising costs within the industry and would reflect such items as boosts in insurance rates.

Swiss GNP Growth  
Slows to 3.5 Percent

BERN, June 23 (AP-DJ).—Switzerland's gross national product increased at an annual rate of 3.5 percent in the first quarter measured at constant prices but at a record 13 percent in market-price terms, the Federal Bureau of Statistics said today.

The real output of goods and services was down 4 percent from 1970.

A government report said that despite the real decline in the GNP, there was no evidence that the economic boom was weakening.

## NYSE Prices Stage Upturn, Volume Dips

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, June 23 (NYT).—The stock market finally posted a gain today but the reduced level of activity indicated that traders were not particularly impressed by the modest rebound.

Analysts said the market's upturn was "mostly technical" and had been anticipated following its deeply oversold condition.

Price advances on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered declines for the first time in eight sessions.

The winners topped the losers by a ratio of better than 2-to-1 but, except for a few special-situation issues, the gains were small.

Volume, meanwhile, dropped to 12.64 million shares from 15.20 million yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had lost 34.17 in the three preceding sessions, closed with a gain of 5.03 at 879.45. It was up 7.44 at noon, its highest reading of the day, but wavered indecisively for the rest of the session.



[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)













## American Stock Exchange Trading

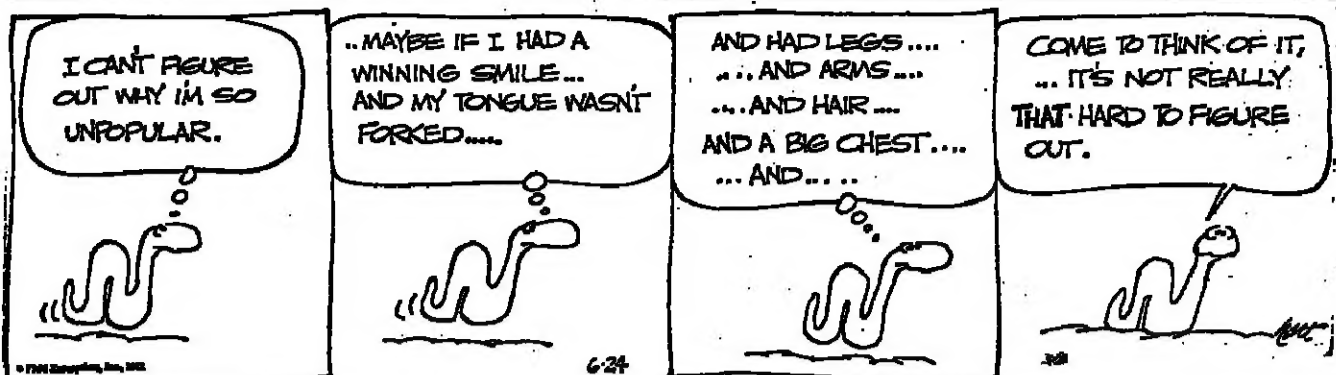
[illegible]



PEANUTS



B.C.



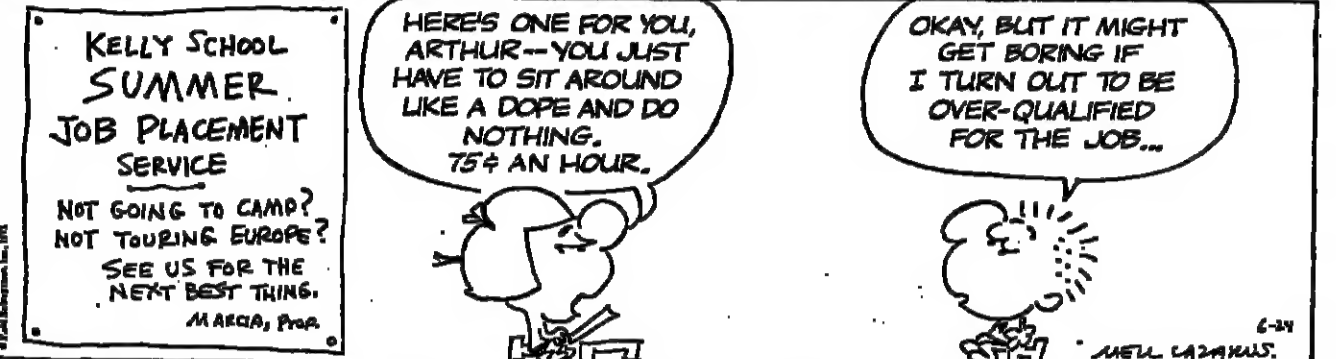
L.I.L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In most parts of the bridge world, tournament prizes are of nominal value, and the players strive for prestige and master points. But the countries surrounding the Mediterranean and those of Central Europe have a different attitude.

Tournament organizers wish to attract an international representation, and find that this can only be done by offering prizes of substantial value.

The biggest prize ever offered was probably for the winning pair in the "Coupe d'Or Cino del Duca" in Milan, Italy, a year ago. Benito Garozzo of Rome and Pietro Forquet of Naples shared a first prize of almost \$6,000.

The winners of this year's contest, to be played in Paris July 3 and 4, will collect a Renault car each, and the runners-up a smaller Renault. Details can be obtained from the agency Les Beaux Voyages, 4 Rue Saint-Roch, Paris.

The chief organizer of the tournament is Dr. Pierre Jais, who held the South seat on the diagrammed deal and played in a world championship qualifying round match between France and Australia.

When his partner doubled the weak two-spade opening, Jais bid two no-trump, which gave the right degree of encouragement at the cost of exaggerating the spade stopper. He reasoned that North was unlikely to raise no-trump without a spade honor.

North did raise, and a spade was led to dummy's king.

South chose to lead a low diamond to the queen, with the idea of removing West's entry for spades and perhaps establishing dummy's diamonds. West duly took his diamond ace and knocked out the remaining stopper in spades. East, meanwhile, concealed his spade deuce, a man-

NORTH	EAST (D)
AK	882
AKJ10	8763
K10652	874
K9	852

WEST	SOUTH
Q10754	J63
Q84	52
AJ3	Q9
73	AJ10854

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	2♦	Dbl.
Pass	2NT	Pass	3NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade five.

PROBATE	DEBILES
REPAIRS	AVERAGE
EXPIRES	FLIDINGS
ELSE	HELM
TRANS	BURGARS
WITH	LOANS
NET	ABET
GENA	LAISSEZ
CENTERS	TIME
MOVIE	TOE
SHED	BUSSIN
REALITY	SOITS
RUINE	GOAN
BANANAS	TRIUMPH
EPICURE	HANNAH
STEERED	UNKNOWN

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

IDDEA

WABLY

MIRTHE

ENJUKT

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AGLOW SMACK FASTEN SAFARI

Answers: What undertaking is—"STIFF" WORK

## BOOKS

## GAUDI THE VISIONARY

Edited by George R. Collins. Preface by Salvador Dalí. by Robert Descharnes, Francesc Pujol, Joan Ala. Photographs by Clovis Prévost. A Studio Book. Press. 247 pp. \$40.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

DURING the building of the Cathedral of Chartres, noblemen and women joined the general populace in harnessing themselves to wagons to pull the huge stones to the site. At Notre Dame, the lowermost blocks of the foundation were just as carefully dressed as those above ground, because every inch of the building was equally holy. At the dedication of the new choir of Canterbury Cathedral in 1130, the text of the liturgy was "awesome is this place." In planning the Cathedral of Seville, the builders resolved among themselves that "it shall be so great posterity shall think us mad." Antonio Gaudí, the architect of the expiatory Church of the Sacred Family in Barcelona, belongs to this tradition, and his masterpiece, which was begun in 1883, may well be the last on this spiritual scale. The cathedral of the future—if we are to have any—will probably be more in the spirit of Lincoln Center or the Astrodome in Houston.

Gaudí was only 31 when he was given the commission as a result of a quarrel between the architects originally chosen to plan the church. Although he had worked with another architect on the monastery at Montserrat, he had done little on his own except for decorating a pharmacy and planning two private houses. Here was the kind of opportunity architects dream of, and Gaudí seized it as such, devoting the rest of his life to the Sagrada Família. As he saw it, the cathedral was to be the world's tallest church, towering over the bloodstained city of Barcelona as a visible reminder of his sacred duty. The portal was to be "large enough for all humanity to pass through" and the interior was designed to seat 18,000. Details of the enormous scale of the building, however, the pews were to be very narrow. It was typical of Gaudí that he wanted to make it impossible for people to cross their legs in church.

The Sagrada Família is in the Modernist style—a combination of Christian and Muslim influences—but it is such a departure from everything that had ever been done before that it might be more correct to say that the manner is Gaudí's alone. He had no very definite plan, but virtually improvised the building as he went along. As one of his admirers expressed it, the architect "tried to put into effect each day what the Virgin Mary had revealed to him the night before."

"Architecture will be soft and hairy," Gaudí said to Le Corbusier, and indeed his forms do look as if they have been melted. Dalí's description—"the way an angel cooks a cathedral"—is less fanciful than it seems. Because he believed that art should remain close to the life of the people, Gaudí softened the sublimity of his cathedral by covering it with homely decorations such as fruit and vegetables, turkeys, ducks,

geese and rabbits, snails, a and sea urchins, a saw T square, a boat and an. Though posterity has amply compensated him people liked Gaudí's work he was alive. His Casa Barcelona is a secular masterpiece of the "quarry." Casa Batlló, an extraordinary depiction of art nouveau, neither its owner nor his wife, Gaudí's brother, the canons of the Cathedral of felt that the tribune he d for their choir looked like a car. Gaudí replied that a car can be a very beautiful. Even as early as the 19th century people were no longer to support cathedrals, a funds for the Sagrada Família ran out long before it was completed. Today it is only a facade, like a "gigantic tooth," a pilgrimage for tourists and students of texture. Although the sacred is to be placed for can it now this seems, without to supervise it, almost as legions as leaving it unfinished. An age that allows Gaudí mosaic terraces and sculptures to decay in the Gaudí seems unlikely to do the infinitely more dem Sagrada Família.

"Gaudí the Visionary" beautiful book—perhaps for all. The pictures by Francesc Pujol attract motion to themselves than buildings they portray, essays by Salvador Dalí, Descharnes, Joan Ala, Francesc Pujol all suffer the characteristic overripe syntax straining after effects. But these are fun times, after all, and Gaudí joyed little enough hyper his life.

He died in 1926, at the 74. Somewhat surprisingly of the next step in his was struck down by a str the vehicle he had been very beautiful. Because shabbiness of his clothes taken at first for a vagabond perhaps he was, in a sense his life work still only a he might have felt like a less man.

Mr. Broyard is a New Times staff book reviewer.

## Cup Used by Pepsi Sells for \$22,000

LONDON, June 23 (A Tudor wooden cup on by diarist Samuel Pepy back to Britain from today sold for \$22,000.

The cup, with a silver silver inset in the bowl sold at Christie's for the point Morgan Library in York. The buyer, London R.A. Lee, said that the "definitely will be stay Britain."

## CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS					
1	Chews the rag	47	Words in a toast	18	Desiccates
5	October stone	48	Lower in value	22	Succeeding
9	Track Fr.	53	Islamites	24	Word for part dawn time
14	Arab land	57	Pewter, for one	26	Teen-ager's devotion
15	Wrinkle	58	Did wall work	27	O. T. book
16	Lacking motion	60	Jet	28	Is in cahoots
17	Confused	61	Dogheaded ape	30	Sleepers
19	Do housework	62	Mold of old films	31	Montana co.
20	Swift works	63	Glutted	32	Illinois city
21	Turkish river	64	Old Portuguese money	33	Respond
22	Discharged	65	Deck wood	35	Asp's weapon
23	Cockman or her			36	Marriage pot
26	Irritates	DOWN			
28	One who certifies	1	Triangular sails	41	See 4 Down
34	Sticharions	2	Region	42	Porch
35	Cooked in a way	3	Carry lightly	44	Sovereignty
36	Norse name	4	Inebriated	45	Eye ailment
37	Kind of car	5	Purple Heart	46	Certain Arab
38	Cascade peak	6	Garter	48	Slips on wax
39	Loose garment	7	Spyglass	49	Staggered
40	Clique	8	Blank certificate	51	Woe's couch
41	Flat sides	9	Boys	54	Sandwich's county
42	Keepsake	10	See 4 Down	55	After: Prefix
43	One of the Cinque Ports	11	Tooth deposits	56	Pierre's what
45	Troce	12	Crystal gazer	58	Abbr.
46	Barnyard resident	13	Volcano	59	New Guinea









## Art Buchwald

## I Have to Say I'm Sorry

WASHINGTON.—As soon as the story broke concerning the McNamara Pentagon study of the Vietnam war, I received a visit from my friend, the little old lady in tennis shoes.

"Well," she said, holding the newspaper in one hand and her tennis racket in the other, "what do you think of your President Johnson now?"

"I don't know what to say," I said.

"All the time he was calling Barry Goldwater a war-monger during the 1964 election campaign, he was secretly planning to bomb North Vietnam himself."



Buchwald

"It's hard to believe the President was going to do something like that," I said. "As a candidate of restraint and reason he sounded so convincing."

"I haven't forgotten those days on the tennis court when you said my Barry was a dangerous hawk who was going to get us involved in a war we had no chance of winning."

"Please, little old lady in tennis shoes," I begged, "everyone can make a mistake."

"Don't tell me that," she shouted. "After all the fun you made of the people who supported Goldwater. You laughed at us at parties, you sneered at political rallies, you thought we were

rooks. And all the while, your boys were thinking of ways of provoking the Viet Cong so we could bomb the hell out of Hanoi!"

"I know it doesn't sound good on paper," I said. "But I'm sure there must be an explanation for it. Maybe President Johnson will tell us about it in his book."

"I'm waiting for that book, sonny. It could turn out to be the greatest piece of fiction since 'Love Story.'"

"That's not a nice thing to say," I said.

"Well, what about all the things they said about my Barry? Every time Barry told it like it was, Lyndon pulled the wool over the American people's eyes."

"Now that's pretty strong," I said. "But the difference between the two candidates was Barry said 'KILL' and Lyndon said 'Ah have no intention of escalating the war.'"

"And then when Lyndon got home at night, he made up a list of places he wanted to bomb in North Vietnam. It's all here in the report."

"Look," I said. "It's ancient history. Let's go out and play a game of tennis."

"Hold on, junior. You're not getting off the book that easily. For seven years we've suffered—the 27 million of us who voted for Barry. Oh, how we suffered! You hooted at our bumper stickers, you spat on our buttons, you guffawed at our tennis shoes. You even made fun of Bill Miller."

"Who's Bill Miller?"

"Barry's vice-presidential candidate, you idiot. Let me tell you something. We may not have run a good campaign, but at least we don't have the Gulf of Tonkin hanging around our necks."

"Anyone can be sucked in," I said feebly.

"You wouldn't have said that in 1964," she said.

"All right, already," I cried. "Barry was the peace candidate and Lyndon was the war candidate. Does that satisfy you?"

"Say you're sorry for the things you said about my boy."

"I'm sorry."

"Good," she said. "And remember, if you voted for Barry Goldwater in 1964 it means you never have to say you're sorry."

## 2d-Century Galley Found Near Elba

PORTOFERRAIO, Italy, June 23 (AP).—Divers have discovered a Roman galley of the second century sunk off the breakwater of this port on the island of Elba.

They said it was loaded with jars for carrying grain or oil and melting pots for minerals. In Roman days the mines of Elba were one of the greatest sources of iron in the Mediterranean world.

## Moscow Festival

MOSCOW, June 23 (Reuters).—Forty-one countries will participate in the Moscow Film Festival which begins July 19, the organizers said today.



Timbuktu, where almost everything is made of sand.

## Timbuktu: Nice Place to Live But...

By William Borders

TIMBUKTU, Mali, (NYT).—Four hundred years ago this sun-baked West African town was a thriving commercial and cultural center, with shops full of jewelry and silk, an Islamic university, and a population of 100,000.

Today it is a bypassed outpost with one-tenth the people and only the memories of its greatness, but it still draws a steady trickle of tourists, mostly Americans, lured by its legendary association with the exotic and the faraway. Some of them are disappointed.

"I do not know what they are expecting when they come here, but they often ask 'Is this all there is?'" said Kallia Oumman, gesturing across one of Timbuktu's broad, sandy squares, which, indeed, are about all there is.

Mr. Oumman, a young man in a long white robe, had spent the morning sitting in the shade of a mosque playing a kind of dominoes with some friends. In the afternoon, when the sun had shifted and the temperature had climbed past 110, they followed the shade to the other side of the building and leisurely continued the game for the rest of the day.

There is lots of time in Timbuktu. In the tradition of Tuareg nomads, who have been wandering in and out of here for centuries, Mr. Oumman and his friends sometimes spend ten minutes just saying good morning.

"May you remain well," one nomad will say, holding his friend's hand loosely.

"May Allah make all your burdens light," the other will reply quickly.

"May your wife be free of sickness, too."

"On you, no evil."

"May you have witnessed no evil."

"May you not be thirsty."

After several minutes of this, they start in again with "Hello," and repeat the whole cycle. If either man has any unpleasant news to report, such as sickness, it is considered bad form to bring it up until after the first two or three complete rounds.

Some say the reason that desert people are so friendly and hospitable is that the Sahara is so brutally inhospitable; even the stranger is an ally in the common struggle against nature, so he is greeted warmly and welcomed into the tent for a cup of sweet tea or a handful of dates.

In Timbuktu, the tents are made by setting stakes in an oblong and throwing a dozen yellow grass mats over them. Viewed from the air, they look like waves of bread. After the camels have been fed and the trading completed, the nomads can just roll up the mats, pull the stakes out of the sand, and disappear into the desert again without a trace.

They still come to Timbuktu in camel caravans, bringing blocks of salt from the mines north of here. When the city first gained commercial importance, around the year 1300, the salt was traded for slaves, or for gold and ivory, which were taken back across the desert to North Africa and Europe.

A thousand miles from the sea, at the southern edge of the Sahara, this city became, over the years, a symbol of remoteness, acquiring a reputation that the impoverished Mali government is now eagerly encouraging, with tourist brochures about "mysterious Timbuktu."

Like the other cities at its latitude across Africa, Timbuktu has a population mixed between the rather Semitic-looking people of the north and the black Negroes of the south.

"We do not mix with the blacks, but we get along," explained a man who described himself as Moroccan, even though he was several generations ago that his ancestors left Morocco and crossed the desert to come here.

His blue robes billowing around him, the man was squatting at the end of the day in a corner of the Timbuktu market, which, like almost everything else here, was made of sand.

The buildings are a kind of sandstone and the streets, unpaved, are sand.

"You live with the sand and with the sun here," said the Moroccan, adjusting the long black face scarf that protects him from both. "You get so that you know them and understand them. And then when you do, you get by, and find, considering everything, Timbuktu is not a bad place to live."

## PEOPLE: Notes From the Far Side

"Heartily approving N.E. Dan-gov's suggestion for the future language of Europe ('Write in English, speak in French, about in German, sing in Italian, make love in Spanish and curse in Russian'), writes Norman W. Smith, of Milan. 'I now propose a composite character for the Common Market Man. He must be precise like the Italian, friendly like the German, and humble like the Frenchman. Further, he should have the Norwegian sense of humor, the international spirit of the English and the generosity of the Dutch. (And while we are not in the BBC, perhaps the American could offer his sense of fiscal responsibility.)"

"Re the headline 'El Greco Missing for 35 Years Found by FBI in Manhattan' (LIFT, June 17), writes Elma Anne Snow, of Athens, 'Whatever happened to Mr. Keen?'"

"Mr. Hix had better look to his literary laurels," writes Paul Deane of Versailles. "Quoted at length in the June 12 issue of Paris Match is one Al Sop."

"I can't resist comment on the article 'Raising Children Abroad,' writes Lona Townsley, of Abidjan, Ivory Coast. 'What's wrong with always coddling young children? It's really funny. My daughter has already decided she couldn't join the Peace Corps if she would be assigned to teaching African women child care. Please, who's teaching whom in this world? (P.S. We enjoy the LIT here, South of the Sahara—and pay 100 CFA for it while Newsworld costs only 150!)' Yes, but remember, Newsworld comes out only once a week."

Uncertain whether to jump the following under "The Great Cow-Pop Controversy" or "Old Times Corner," we're innovating a new tradition for this week only—"Old Cow-Pop Corner"—and let the chips fall where they may:

Amend Ed Tinsley's query on the origin of "Watch where you're stepping," son, that ain't second base. "Slacker Slacker," of Copeland, Mass., believes "It comes from a Freddie Slack album called 'Boogie Woogie on the 88' or something like that from a song called 'Big Foot Pete.'" (This sends us into a reverie of our own: Slack-backed Ella Mae Morse's unforgettable rendition of "Cow-Cow Boogie"—now that was music!)

George Dasean, of Vancou-ver, knows a fellow who's wife is such a cook that he packs a lunch to the office to take home.

Worried over the foundation of our nation's heritage, George L. Atwood, of B. Mrs. A. notes that Nan Robes, covering "the gala premiere of Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts" for The New Times, writes: "About 7 guests milled around, gaudy, dapper and nibbled a center, which is as big as football fields side by side, shrinking fast."

Spoonerisms (cont.): "The, graced," writes Joe R. Morga, Auckland, New Zealand, "one of my contemporaries yet restricted that grand conundrum of 40 years ago! I was a schoolboy and GBS still going strong. Q—'What's the difference between George and a chambermaid?' A—'Shaw is held in the head and a chambermaid is hauled in bed and had as a mastic course.'"

—DICK ROBARAK

## taxfree

for people living temporarily in Belgium, available on very short notice. With or without US specifications.

Anc. Etabl. D'Ieteren Frères IMPORTERS  
50, rue du Mail  
Brussels 1050  
Tel: 38.62.20 — extension 383

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEAR FOLKS: If you can use some completely well-made, custom designed furniture at less than one half the cost of the market, you should consider the services of MARLAU-REY. We have a large stock of furniture, including dining, living, and bedroom sets, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

MARLAU-REY Francisco 8, MADRID.

THE BEST OFFER OF ALL American Diaper Service  
Sanitary home delivery Paris 199-72-31

DISCOUNTS up to 25% on PERFUMES  
SHIRTS at KIPPEL SHOPPING across  
Rue de la Loi, 100, 1st floor, Paris.  
Free Catalogue sent on request.

## PERSONALS

LINDA McChesney, 41, single, blonde, 5'6", 120 lbs., BSW, French, living in Paris. Seeking a serious relationship with a French man. Write to: Linda McChesney, c/o The French Connection, 100, rue de la Loi, Paris 100.

## PERSONALS

BOB: Checking your information. Meanwhile if you wish to contact me, call me at 199-72-31, or write to me at 100, rue de la Loi, Paris 100.

## SERVICES

FROM SPAIN, TORENO OFFERS: SERVICES for the maintenance of your car, or for the repair of your car. We have a large stock of spare parts, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

MARLAU-REY Francisco 8, MADRID.

THE BEST OFFER OF ALL American Diaper Service  
Sanitary home delivery Paris 199-72-31

DISCOUNTS up to 25% on PERFUMES  
SHIRTS at KIPPEL SHOPPING across  
Rue de la Loi, 100, 1st floor, Paris.  
Free Catalogue sent on request.

## PERSONALS

LINDA McChesney, 41, single, blonde, 5'6", 120 lbs., BSW, French, living in Paris. Seeking a serious relationship with a French man. Write to: Linda McChesney, c/o The French Connection, 100, rue de la Loi, Paris 100.

## EDUCATION

ENJOY LEARNING FRENCH  
Small classes, intensive and part-time throughout the year. French spoken in the classroom. Teachers of French. New courses at all levels. Contact: French Connection, 100, rue de la Loi, Paris 100.

## INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

Passage Dauphine, PARIS (6).  
Tel: 38-41-31.

## AUTOMOBILES

NEW OR USED  
IAA-FREE  
We have a large stock of cars, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

Small groups, intensive and part-time throughout the year. French spoken in the classroom. Teachers of French. New courses at all levels. Contact: French Connection, 100, rue de la Loi, Paris 100.

## AUTOMOBILES

NEW OR USED  
IAA-FREE  
We have a large stock of cars, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

Small groups, intensive and part-time throughout the year. French spoken in the classroom. Teachers of French. New courses at all levels. Contact: French Connection, 100, rue de la Loi, Paris 100.

## PERSONALS

LINDA McChesney, 41, single, blonde, 5'6", 120 lbs., BSW, French, living in Paris. Seeking a serious relationship with a French man. Write to: Linda McChesney, c/o The French Connection, 100, rue de la Loi, Paris 100.

## EDUCATION

ENJOY LEARNING FRENCH  
Small classes, intensive and part-time throughout the year. French spoken in the classroom. Teachers of French. New courses at all levels. Contact: French Connection, 100, rue de la Loi, Paris 100.

## PERSONALS

LINDA McChesney, 41, single, blonde, 5'6", 120 lbs., BSW, French, living in Paris. Seeking a serious relationship with a French man. Write to: Linda McChesney, c/o The French Connection, 100, rue de la Loi, Paris 100.

## CAR SHIPPING

WYK PAY MORE to ship your car to Europe. We have a large stock of cars, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## RAGGAGE SHIPPING

WYK PAY MORE to ship your car to Europe. We have a large stock of cars, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## FOR SALE &amp; WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY all types of furniture, including dining, living, and bedroom sets. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## ANIMALS

FAVORITE BREEDER of dogs, cats, and birds. We have a large stock of animals, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## DIAMONDS

BUY DIAMONDS  
At 50% below retail. We have a large stock of diamonds, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

FRANCE VACATIONS IN VAL  
children 6-14. French speaking. We have a large stock of vacation homes, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

FRANCE VACATIONS IN VAL  
children 6-14. French speaking. We have a large stock of vacation homes, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

FRANCE VACATIONS IN VAL  
children 6-14. French speaking. We have a large stock of vacation homes, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

FRANCE VACATIONS IN VAL  
children 6-14. French speaking. We have a large stock of vacation homes, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

FRANCE VACATIONS IN VAL  
children 6-14. French speaking. We have a large stock of vacation homes, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

FRANCE VACATIONS IN VAL  
children 6-14. French speaking. We have a large stock of vacation homes, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

FRANCE VACATIONS IN VAL  
children 6-14. French speaking. We have a large stock of vacation homes, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

FRANCE VACATIONS IN VAL  
children 6-14. French speaking. We have a large stock of vacation homes, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

FRANCE VACATIONS IN VAL  
children 6-14. French speaking. We have a large stock of vacation homes, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

FRANCE VACATIONS IN VAL  
children 6-14. French speaking. We have a large stock of vacation homes, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

FRANCE VACATIONS IN VAL  
children 6-14. French speaking. We have a large stock of vacation homes, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

FRANCE VACATIONS IN VAL  
children 6-14. French speaking. We have a large stock of vacation homes, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

FRANCE VACATIONS IN VAL  
children 6-14. French speaking. We have a large stock of vacation homes, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

FRANCE VACATIONS IN VAL  
children 6-14. French speaking. We have a large stock of vacation homes, and we can custom design and build anything you want. We are located in the heart of the city, and we can deliver anywhere in the city or suburbs. Call us today for a free estimate.

## Enjoy the good things of life... FRIENDLY STYLE!

50 ESSO MOTOR HOTELS IN 9 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES Austria-Belgium-Denmark-Germany-Holland Italy-Norway-Sweden-United Kingdom

ONE CONTACT COVERS THEM ALL!  
Get in touch with R.M. BROOKER LIMITED  
11 Norfolk St., London W.C.2. Tel: 01-836 1941  
Telex: 23275. Cables: Brookhotel  
or your nearest Esso Motor Hotel